

LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

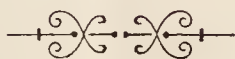
FOR THE YEAR 1905,

TOGETHER WITH

An Abstract of the Annual Reports

OF

The District Medical Officers of Health.



PRESENTED TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL,
AUGUST 8th, 1906.

LEICESTER:

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REPORT.



LEICESTER,

June 30th, 1906.

To the County Council of Leicestershire.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to lay before you my Eighth Annual Report, for the year 1905, together with the Sixteenth Summary of Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health for the several Urban and Rural Districts in the County.

The general health of the County has been good. The Birth Rate is the lowest on record, and even with the increased population the number of births is actually less. The nett Death Rate is decreased slightly, and is 0.9 below the previous decennial average.

From notifiable infectious diseases the County has suffered somewhat badly. The increase in the amount of Scarlet Fever has been very considerable.

Of the non-notifiable infectious diseases, Measles has been the most prevalent. From this disease the County Death Rate was higher than that for Rural England and Wales, whilst the effect of the disease on school attendance and closure was very great.

As regards school-closure, 125 separate departments were closed during the year, 79 of which were closed by myself

Through the combined action of the Sanitary Committee with the District Medical Officers of Health and District Sanitary Authorities, a large amount of progress was made in the voluntary notification of Phthisis, and the adoption of measures for the prevention of the spread of this disease.

Two new Tables this year have to be filled up by the District Medical Officers of Health. One, with regard to Infant Mortality, gives the causes of and ages at (in weeks and months under one year) death, and a summary of this is given at the end of this report. The other, relating to Workshops and Workplaces, I have not been able to get complete records of for the whole County, and, therefore a summary is not published this year.

All the Vital Statistics are calculated per 1000 persons estimated to be living at the middle of the year 1905, except the Infant Mortality, which is estimated on the number of children who died under one year per 1000 registered births. As standards of comparison, the Vital Statistics are given for the whole of England and Wales, and less 217 large towns, taken from the Registrar General's Returns; it is with the latter that those of the County should be compared.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. ROBINSON,

County Medical Officer.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
237,018	26·6	14·0	1·2	117

Area.—The area of the Administrative County under the supervision of the County Council at the Census of 1901 was 524,202 acres. Of this total 37,640 acres are included in 11 Urban Districts, and 486,562 within 13 Rural Districts.

During the year some alteration has been made in the parish boundary between Ratby, in the Market Bosworth Rural District, and Kirby Muxloe, in the Blaby Rural District, some portion of the area of the latter having been handed over to Ratby. This change was deemed advisable chiefly on account of the sanitary and general administrative advantages to be gained thereby.

Particulars of the changes in the County Boundary at, and since the extension of, the Leicester Borough Boundary in 1891, together with those regarding the administration of several outlying parishes on the borders of the County are given in detail in my report for the year 1904.

Population.—The population estimated to be living at the middle of the year 1905 was 237,018, of which 94,411 were in the Urban Districts, and 142,607 in the Rural Districts. The estimated increase was 3,423, against 2,226 last year.

I find from the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health that various methods are used in estimating the population, some taking the average increase or decrease, others the number of occupied houses, while others consider the natural increase or make no change. The *natural* increase was 2,977, being less than the estimated increase, but possibly improved trade in some districts may prove the larger figure to be the more correct.

Population per House.—At the Census of 1901 the average number of persons living in each inhabited house in the County was 4·54. I drew attention in my last two reports to those districts in the County in which there existed the largest number of overcrowded

houses, and estimated that in the Urban Districts there were 234 overcrowded houses containing 1,365 persons, and in the Rural Districts 522 overcrowded houses containing 4,331 persons. Roughly speaking, therefore, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole population of the County is living in an overcrowded state. The details of the number of persons living in tenements of less than 5 rooms are given in Tables 7 and 8 at the end of the report.

Statistics.

Statistics.—Still another new table of statistics is required by the Local Government Board. This deals with the Infant Mortality during the year under review, and contains the number of deaths, the stated cause of deaths, and the ages in weeks and months under one year of age. The totals of the Urban Districts and of the Rural Districts, together with those for the whole County, are given in Table 5. This new Table entails a large amount of extra work, but the information which it contains will no doubt in a few years time be very valuable.

The usual methods have been employed to obtain as accurately as possible the number of deaths properly belonging to each district, but not necessarily occurring in the district. There may be, however, in these Returns, some slight inaccuracies.

Every effort has also been made to get all the other statistics in the various Tables as correct as possible.

All the vital statistics are calculated per 1,000 persons estimated to be living at the middle of the year 1905, except the Infant Mortality, which is estimated on the number of children who died under one year per 1,000 registered births. As standards of comparison, the vital statistics are given for the whole of England and Wales, and less 217 large towns, taken from the Registrar General's Returns; it is with the latter that those of the County should be compared.

Births. Birth rate, 26.6.

Births.—The estimated Birth rate shews a considerable decrease on that for last year, and is *the lowest on record*; it is, moreover, 2.3 per thousand below the previous decennial average.

In one district in the County—the Belvoir Rural—the Birth rate and the Death rate are approximately the same figure, being respectively 14.1 and 12.3.

The total births registered in the County was 6,307, or 128 below

the previous decennial average. This decreased number, taken together with the increased population, gives the largely decreased Birth rate. The Birth rate was equal to 26·6 per 1,000 of the estimated living population, being a decrease of 0·9 on the previous year, and that following a decrease of 0·6 on the year 1903. At the present rate of decline in another 10 years the Birth rate will be down to 20·0 per thousand. The Birth rate in Rural England and Wales was 26·3.

In the Urban Districts 2,685 births were registered, equal to a rate of 28·4 or 0·3 below last year, and 2·2 below the previous decennial average. The Urban Districts with the highest Birth rates were Ashby Woulds, Coalville, and Hinckley, and those with the lowest, Market Harborough and Wigston.

In the Rural Districts the total births registered was 3,622, equal to a rate of 25·4, which rate was 1·0 below last year, and 2·3 below the previous decennial average. The Rural Districts with the highest rates were Ashby and Market Bosworth, and those with the lowest, Belvoir and Billesdon.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered in the County for the year under review approximates very closely that of the previous decennial average. The latter figure is 3,315, and the total of deaths each year, for a number of years now, varies but little from this average. The practically fixed number of deaths taken together with the increased population gives the decreased Death rate.

Deaths.
Death rate
14·0

The total deaths registered in the County was 3,278. This number has to be corrected and allowance made for the deaths of non-residents registered in the County, and those of residents registered beyond the County. With these corrections the total deaths *belonging to the County* was 3,330, giving a nett death rate of 14·0, as against 14·3 last year, and 13·3 for 1903. The Death rate for Rural England and Wales was 14·9, so that the County rate was 0·9 better than this; last year it was 1·0 better, and the year before, 1·5.

In the Urban Districts there were 1,310 deaths registered, but the total of those which belonged to the Urban Districts was 1,301. The nett Death rate was 13·8, as against 14·4 last year, and 13·1 in 1903. The Urban Districts with the highest rates were Shepshed,

Ashby and Coalville, and those with the lowest, Quorn, Market Harborough, Wigston, and Thurmaston.

In the Rural Districts the deaths registered were 1,968, but the number of deaths which belonged to these districts was 2,031, giving a nett Death rate of 14·2, as against 14·3 last year, and 13·5 in the previous year. The highest nett rates were in the Loughborough, Market Bosworth, Lutterworth and Billesdon districts, and the lowest in the Hallaton and Blaby districts.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1905.

COLUMNS	ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 LIVING.										Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths.	Principal Epidemic Diseases Cols. 4-10.	Small Pox.	Measles	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
† England and Wales ..	27·2	15·2	1·52	0·00	0·32	0·11	0·16	0·25	0·09	0·59	128
† 76 Great Towns ..	28·2	15·7	1·88	0·00	0·39	0·13	0·16	0·29	0·08	0·83	140
† 141 Smaller Towns ..	26·9	14·4	1·50	0·00	0·31	0·11	0·15	0·23	0·13	0·57	132
† England and Wales, less the 217 towns ..	26·3	14·9	1·09	0·00	0·24	0·09	0·15	0·23	0·09	0·32	113
Leicestershire NETT.	26·6	14·0	1·17	0·00	0·32	0·09	0·18	0·22	0·06	0·29	117

† From the Registrar General's Returns.

Zymotic deaths,
Rate 1·17.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.—The deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases, viz.:—Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Fever, (Typhus, Enteric and other Continued) and Diarrhoea totalled 279, as against 241 last year, and 168 in 1903; the previous decennial average being 303.

Measles was the disease largely responsible for the increased total, whilst on the other hand the deaths from Diarrhoea and Whooping Cough shewed favourably decreased numbers. It is interesting to note that I had to record the reverse of these conditions last year.

Measles was responsible for 77 deaths, and Whooping Cough 52; these two diseases giving the highest and the third highest Death

rates, and being those which play the most havoc with education, and about which sanitary authorities shew the least concern.

The Zymotic rate for the County is 1·17, which is slightly higher than last year; whilst that for Rural England and Wales was 1·09. The rate on the whole may be considered moderately satisfactory, and it cannot be expected that the very low rate of 1903, viz.: 0·73, would be approached very often. One Urban—Thurmaston—and one Rural—Hallaton—district record a “nil” Zymotic Death rate.

In the Urban Districts there were 131 deaths, giving a rate of 1·4—these figures corresponding exactly with those for last year; whilst the previous decennial average rate was 1·9. The Urban Districts with the highest rates were Coalville 2·1, and Loughborough 2·0; whilst those with the lowest were Thurmaston, Market Harborough, Ashby, and Ashby Woulds.

In the Rural Districts there were 148 deaths, shewing a rate of 1·0; the respective figures for last year were 110 and 0·8; the previous decennial average being 137 and 1·0. The highest rate was in the Hinckley Rural District, and the lowest rates in the Hallaton and Belvoir Districts.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases.—The infectious diseases Notifications, which are compulsorily notifiable under the Notification Act, 1889, are:—Small Pox, Cholera, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, and “Fevers” (Typhus, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued and Puerperal), and any other infectious disease added by the Local Authority with the consent of the Local Government Board. Plague has since been added by the Local Government Board. By the Notification Act the term “Infectious disease” is limited to the above diseases, and it may therefore be taken to limit the term “dangerous infectious disorder” used in Public Health Act, 1875.

It will be seen that the above list does not include all those diseases known as the seven principal Zymotic diseases—the deaths from which latter alone are included in estimating the Zymotic Death rate.

It will therefore be seen that Measles and Whooping Cough—two of the most fatal of the Zymotic diseases,—are not “infectious diseases” or “dangerous infectious disorders” in the eye of the law,

unless a Local Sanitary Authority so wills. Further, the definition of infectious disease as given in the Notification Act is used in the new Public Health Bill at present before Parliament in clauses dealing with milk supply, infectious diseases, the examination of children at schools, etc. Even now, therefore, two of the most fatal Zymotic diseases (one of which plays the worst havoc with young life, viz. :—Whooping Cough, and the other which plays the worst havoc with school attendance, viz. :—Measles), are not to be considered infectious diseases unless the Local Sanitary Authority so wishes.

Phthisis cannot be scheduled under the Notification Act, the Local Government Board having refused permission for this course. Many districts therefore in the County have adopted “voluntary” notification, but this does not bring the disease under the eye of the law.

Chicken Pox is notifiable in several districts in the County, either permanently or temporarily. The value of the notification of Chicken Pox is undoubtedly great when Small Pox is present, at other times, however, little is to be gained by such notification.

Impetigo is notifiable in the Billesdon Rural District.

Again, I have to record an increase in the number of notifications, the total being 2,191. This includes 382 cases of Chicken Pox, and 47 of Phthisis, but after excluding these two diseases the total was 1,772, as against 1,534 last year, and 1,214 in 1903. The notifications were :—Small Pox 11, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 236, Erysipelas 283, Scarlet Fever 1,089, Typhoid Fever 125, Continued Fever 2, Puerperal Fever 16, Chicken Pox 382, Phthisis 47. The large increase in Scarlet Fever cases is the most notable feature. The number of cases removed to Isolation Hospitals was 336.

In the Urban Districts there were 842 notifications (as against 987 last year), these were Small Pox 6, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 62, Erysipelas 133, Scarlet Fever 426, Enteric Fever 61, Puerperal Fever 8, Chicken Pox 116, Phthisis 30. These figures compare very favourably with last year's. One hundred and eighty-four cases were removed to Hospital.

In the Rural Districts the total was 1,349, being nearly 400 more than last year; the cases were Small Pox 5, Diphtheria and Mem-

branous Croup 174, Erysipelas 150, Scarlet Fever 663, Enteric Fever 64, Continued Fever 2, Puerperal Fever 8, Chicken Pox 266, Phthisis 17. The Scarlet Fever cases were nearly twice as many as last year, and this one disease alone almost accounts for the increased total. In all, 152 cases were removed to Isolation Hospitals.

Small Pox.—It is gratifying to be able to report that only 11 notifications of cases of Small Pox were received during the year, as against 140 in the previous year. These cases formed outbreaks at 4 distinct centres in the County, viz.:—Thurcaston, Rothley, Hinckley and Ibstock. Small Pox.
Death rate,
0.00.

At Thurcaston 2 cases were notified, one of which proved fatal. These cases were in all probability an extension of the disease from an outbreak which occurred in December, 1903.

One case at Rothley was extremely mild, and was notified sometime after the commencement of the disease. This case was not removed to the Hospital.

At Hinckley the outbreak occurred between March 22nd and April 13th, and 6 cases were notified. All were removed to the Snarestone Small Pox Hospital.

At Ibstock there were 2 cases, the first being notified on May 29th, and the second, a contact, on June 10th. The disease was believed to have been imported from Hucknall Torkard.

In all the above outbreaks vaccination and re-vaccination, together with the surveillance of contacts, was carried out, and in only one instance did a known contact develop the disease. This was the second case at Ibstock, but this contact refused vaccination; he was the only one who did, and the only one to catch the complaint.

This disease is isolated in the whole of the County by the Leicestershire Small Pox Hospital Committee at three hospitals at Snarestone, Mowsley, and Syston, which are always kept ready to receive patients at any moment.

Scarlet Fever.—I have again to record a very large increase in the prevalence of this disease. The total number of notifications received was 1,089 as compared with 769 last year. This year's total is the highest since 1901, when there were 1,093 notifications. Scarlet Fever.
Death rate,
0.09.

The case fatality was 2·02 per cent. of the notified cases, as compared with 1·95 last year, and 1·7 in 1901, when there was a similar number of notifications.

The Scarlet Fever Death rate for the whole County was 0·09 per 1,000 of the estimated living population, as against 0·06 last year; the rate for Rural England and Wales being 0·09.

The usual difficulties in the administrative control of this disease have been experienced; for instance, the disease has been prevalent coincidentally with Measles; an outbreak of the disease has been mistaken at the beginning for one of Measles; difficulties of a diagnosis between Scarlet Fever and so called "Fourth Disease" have arisen; some difficulty has also arisen with regard to "return" cases, and lastly there have been the usual importations.

As to the prevention of "Return" cases of Scarlet Fever, I hold the opinion now, as I have for the last nine or ten years, that every Scarlet Fever Hospital should have in connection therewith, but at some distance away, a small convalescent home to which every patient should go for a short period, a week or 10 days, after leaving the hospital. I do not think that this period at the "convalescent home" should in any way curtail the stay at the hospital; patients should, in my opinion, go to the Home in the same state of health and condition as they would be sent to their own homes.

One of the worst features, which is allowed to exist in some hospitals, is overcrowding of patients. Overcrowding does undoubtedly increase the severity of the attack, and also renders "return" cases more probable. Hospital Committees ought never to allow a greater number of patients into the hospital at one time than that for which the hospital is built. The Local Government Board require a certain air space per bed, and loans for hospitals are granted on that basis, but the Board exercises no supervision after the hospital is erected, with the result that a hospital may be packed with patients contrary to the condition on which the Loan was granted without any outside authority having the slightest power to prevent it.

I honestly think that if overcrowding were abolished, and Convalescent Homes instituted, many of the administrative troubles of Scarlet Fever Hospitals would be ended.

The disease was known to have been introduced into Hathern by hawkers, to Thurmaston from Leicester, and to Bottesford from Nottingham.

At Coalville the disease was much less prevalent than last year; 29 cases only being recorded as against 59. Only 15 houses were affected, and 14 of the cases were therefore the second or third in the same family.

The disease was prevalent at Hinckley generally throughout the year, and 85 cases were notified, 78 of which were removed to the Isolation Hospital. I would point out here that Measles was also very prevalent at Hinckley for a considerable period of the year, the information coming to me through the school returns. The presence of these two diseases at the same time has in all probability been the cause of the long continued prevalence of both of them—Scarlet Fever cases being thought to be Measles and not notified, and vice versa. Unnotified cases were no doubt the cause of the continued prevalence.

At Loughborough the type of the disease was very mild, and the incidence was considerably above the decennial average. There were 195 cases notified altogether, which is 65 less than last year; the decennial average being 110. There is no hospital for the isolation of Scarlet Fever, but the usual precautions were taken.

There was a small outbreak at Market Harborough in the first quarter of the year, chiefly affecting the Little Bowden area. The source of the outbreak was not ascertained. Most of the cases were of a mild form, and some undiscovered cases were suspected to have existed. The Medical Officer of Health adds: "The use of the Isolation Block was amply evidenced at the time, and no doubt the prompt removal of certain of the more difficult cases to manage had a bearing in reducing what at one time looked like being an extensive outbreak."

At Wigston, as in previous years, the disease has been more prevalent in South, than in Old, Wigston. In this Urban District an important step has been taken with a view to, as far as possible, circumscribing the ill-effects of "Return" cases, viz.: All children in households to which patients return from hospitals are excluded from school for a fortnight. This has been done on the advice of the

District Medical Officer of Health, and as an experiment I cordially agree that it should have a thorough and efficient trial. It is not claimed, of course, that this procedure will prevent "return" cases, it is only expected to limit the spread of infection outside the household from such.

An instructive instance of an outbreak of Scarlet Fever due to the disease being mistaken for Measles occurred at Sweptstone in the Ashby Rural District in July. The disease was of a very mild type and medical assistance was not called in, with the result that when the true nature of the complaint was ascertained no less than 10 cases were found in the peeling stage. There were in all 17 cases, and the schools were closed for one month.

Overcrowding of Scarlet Fever patients in houses is not conducive to their recovery any more than it is in hospitals. Seven cases, one of which proved fatal, occurred in a small cottage at Cold Newton, in the Billesdon Rural District. In this same district there were also 13 cases at Great Glen, and 11 each at Billesdon and Galby.

At Earl Shilton, in the Hinckley Rural District, 48 cases altogether were notified, the disease being especially prevalent during September, October, and November. The Infants' School was closed for a fortnight. Two cases proved fatal.

At Primethorpe, in the Lutterworth Rural District, difficulties appear to have arisen with regard to diagnosis. The Medical Officer of Health says: "The disease (Scarlet Fever) exhibited a tendency to prevalence at Primethorpe in October. After a medical inspection I advised school closure, and no further cases were recorded. Earlier in the year, in conjunction with the physician in attendance, I had several cases under observation in this parish which simulated Scarlatina. They were, however, clearly within a category of cases tentatively termed "Fourth Disease," and whose relationship to Scarlet Fever is a superficial likeness."

Each year are chronicled many instances of houses in which multiple cases of Scarlet Fever occur. The epidemic at Ratby, in the Market Bosworth Rural District, was prolific in such instances. Eighty-eight cases were notified, and the annual report says: "Fifty-one premises were infected with cases of this disease, in some instances as many as five cases in one cottage, and many with two or three cases down. Eight cases only were removed to hospital."

Cases of "sore throat with vomiting and feverish symptoms" do sometimes precede an outbreak of Scarlet Fever. This occurred at Somerby in the Melton Mowbray Rural District, where such cases had been common for several weeks prior to the first case being notified. There were 23 cases in all. At Stathern an outbreak occurred mainly from July to September, when there were 19 cases. This outbreak had been preceded by several mild cases which had escaped attention.

In the Urban Districts there were 426 notifications as against 432 last year; with a case fatality of 1·2 as against 2·5.

In the Rural Districts there were 663 notifications as against 337 last year; shewing a case fatality of 2·5 as against 1·2.

The number of schools closed for either Scarlet Fever alone or jointly with other complaints totalled 12.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup. — Last year I recorded an increased number of notifications, but a diminished case fatality; this year, however, I have to record a still worse state of affairs in both respects, viz.: an increased prevalence and an increased case fatality. I would here draw attention to the fact that as regards the Mortality rate from these diseases, the County of Leicester compares most unfavourably with Rural England and Wales. It is the exception for the County rate to be lower than the other, and it sometimes happens that the former is even higher than that for England and Wales generally.

Diphtheria and
Membranous
Croup.
Death rate,
0.18.

These diseases have been much less prevalent, but much more fatal in the Urban Districts and vice versa as regards the Rural Districts. It is most difficult to give any adequate reason for this increased fatality in the Urban Districts. On referring to Tables 3 and 4 it will be seen that at Loughborough there were 5 notifications, all of which cases proved fatal; that at Coalville there were 7 notifications, and four proved fatal; whilst on the other hand at Wigston there were 37 notifications and 6 deaths. The case fatality at Wigston was high enough, and was higher than the mean for the previous 10 years, but the case fatality for Loughborough and Coalville were phenomenally abnormal.

It is interesting to note generally the coincidence of the prevalence of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever in some districts, whilst in

others one of these diseases was present with the almost entire absence of the other. At Wigston, for instance, 37 cases of Diphtheria were notified, and 34 of Scarlet Fever; at Fleckney, in the Market Harborough Rural District, there were 25 cases of Diphtheria notified, and no Scarlet Fever; whilst on the other hand, at Hinckley there were 85 cases of Scarlet Fever and no Diphtheria.

Each year I have to record outbreaks of Diphtheria preceded by a prevalence of sore throat, and this year is no exception. This is one point where the Head Teachers can largely assist the Sanitary Authority, through the Education Committee, viz., by reporting at once to the latter any undue prevalence or severity of sore throats.

The usual sporadic cases have occurred, many of which have been traced to local insanitation.

In several of the reports, outbreaks have been ascribed to the presence of the old fashioned privy pit and to the absence of sewer flushing, and no doubt both of these have played their part in the propagation of this disease.

The total number of cases notified was 236, and there were 44 deaths, giving a case fatality of 18·5; this is the highest case fatality since 1901, when it was 20·4. Last year there were 226 cases, with a case fatality of 15·0; and in 1903, 142 cases and a case fatality of 16·2.

The Diphtheria rate for the whole County was 0·18 per 1,000 living, as against 0·15 last year, whilst the rate for Rural England and Wales was 0·15.

The chief outbreak in the Urban Districts was at Wigston, and a special report was submitted thereon in accordance with instructions received from the Local Government Board. More than half of the cases occurred in Old Wigston during September and October; and 5 out of the 20 cases notified during these two months proved fatal. These September and October cases were of a most severe type, and fatal cases terminated shortly after admission to the Isolation Hospital, to which they had been removed. The worst type of the disease occurred during the period of drought when the sewers were inadequately flushed, and the low state of the reservoirs involved a suspension of street watering. A large proportion of the cases have, as in previous years, occurred in houses with large open ash-pits, and their too frequent accompaniment, the privy pit.

At Burton Overy, in the Billesdon Rural District the disease was prevalent from February to July, when 17 cases were notified, 4 of which proved fatal. The village cases occurred in 9 premises, not one of which could be described as sanitary; some of them indeed could only be described as grossly insanitary.

Newton Harcourt, also in the Billesdon Rural District, as in 1904, suffered from a disproportionate outbreak. Here these outbreaks have led to considerable improvements in the sanitation of the village and to a supply of most excellent water being laid on.

At Kilby, in the Blaby Rural District, and also at Claybrooke, in the Lutterworth Rural District, small outbreaks were preceded, or accompanied by a prevalence of sore throats. In each case the schools were closed, and in the former a house to house inspection was made and many sanitary improvements effected.

The most severe outbreak in the Rural Districts was at Fleckney, in the Market Harborough Rural District. Twenty-five cases were notified, and there were 6 deaths. The outbreak is believed to have originated at, or to have been spread largely through, the schools. The out-offices of these premises were certainly in a most insanitary condition, there being within a few feet of the school doors a foul privy with an untrapped and practically open overflow direct to the main sewer. The disease has continued its epidemic prevalence well into the year 1906.

In the Melton Rural District the disease was prevalent in some parishes in 1904, and continued in odd, mild cases throughout the winter of 1905. The Medical Officer of Health adds: "In some villages the outbreak was a recrudescence of the epidemic of the previous year, and in others the disease was clearly traced to transmission by persons or goods from within or without the district."

Typhoid Fever. The incidence of this disease was somewhat greater than last year, there being 125 cases notified as against 105. The number of deaths, however, was exactly the same, viz.: 13. case fatality therefore shews a very marked improvement, and was as low as 10·4 per cent. This is very satisfactory.

The causes of the various outbreaks which occurred were distinctly traceable. A short history of these outbreaks is not only interesting, but shews how such can be avoided and remedied with proper sanitation and supervision.

At Coalville a splendid instance is given of an outbreak caused by a specifically contaminated soil. There were 22 cases at Whitwick, and the Medical Officer of Health says:—"The Whitwick cases were mostly confined to Green Lane and its immediate neighbourhood, and most of the Green Lane cases occurred in Morris Row—a row of houses that has been affected with Enteric Fever for several years. And this fact was probably the cause of the outbreak last year. The water supply was from surface wells, and considering the disposal of infectious discharges of previous cases, and the badly constructed wells, and the levels favourable to their contamination, it is not difficult to understand how the neighbouring wells would become polluted with the special Typhoid infection. The outbreak occurred about a fortnight after a deluge of rain which had been preceded by a drought of some seven or eight weeks."

At Loughborough there was an outbreak of 13 cases, all traceable to a particular milk supply. This outbreak led to a minute inspection of the milk seller's premises, and also of the farms from which the milk was obtained. Several sanitary defects were found on these premises which ought not to have existed if the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders had been properly administered by the Local Authorities concerned.

An outbreak of 21 cases traced to the specific pollution of a well by a defective drain occurred at Cosby, in the Blaby Rural District. In this instance there was also defective structure of the well itself.

In the Hinckley Rural District 5 cases were notified at Barwell, 5 at Earl Shilton, and one at Sapcote. The Medical Officer of Health says:—"Most of these cases were associated with gross insanitation, and in 10 instances we are confronted with that most dangerous of rural nuisances, the domestic pit. Defective drains were also in evidence in several of these premises. In only one instance could the surroundings consistently be described as sanitary, and there we have reason to suspect adjoining insanitation. Most of the wells, as is to be expected, were heavily polluted."

In contra-distinction to the above the Medical Officer of Health for the Market Bosworth Rural District attributes the decrease in the incidence of the disease in that district, in a great measure, to the abolition of a large number of deep privy pits and to the analyses of a large number of samples of well water, followed by the closure of wells or the remedying of defects where necessary.

At Hoton, in the Loughborough Rural District, a small outbreak (5 cases) was attributable to drinking impure water.

The question of the provision of Isolation Hospital accommodation for Typhoid cases is one which should be seriously considered by all Sanitary Authorities. At Loughborough such accommodation has in the past been found to be most useful; the removal of the Cosby cases to the Blaby Hospital was most beneficial; and on the other hand the want of such accommodation in the Hinckley Rural District seriously handicaps the health officials in carrying out their duties. In addition to the removal of the infectious material from a district by the removal of the case, considerable benefit accrues to the patient, inasmuch as good nursing is essential to his or her recovery. A greater proportion of hospital treated cases recover than of those treated at home.

The Typhoid Fever Death rate for the whole County was 0·06 per 1,000, as against 0·08 last year; that for Rural England and Wales being 0·09.

In the Urban Districts 61 cases were notified, 4 of which proved fatal; whilst in the Rural Districts there were 64 cases and 9 deaths. Detailed particulars are given in Tables 3 and 4.

Puerperal Fever. The incidence in this disease was about the same as last year, there being 16 cases notified as against 17. Six cases proved fatal, giving a case fatality of 37·5 per cent, as against a case fatality of 41·2 last year. Puerperal
Fever.

The number of cases and the deaths were equally divided between the Urban and Rural Districts.

The mortality was 0·95 per 1,000 registered births; this is a slight improvement on last year, but not so good as several of the former years.

Measles.
Death rate,
0.32.

Measles. This disease was largely epidemic in the County during the year, and was very much more fatal than for several years past. The Death rate also was higher than from any other of the 7 principal Zymotic diseases. The interference with education was very great—no less than 66 separate departments of schools having been closed for Measles alone; 5 others were closed for German Measles, and 7 others for Measles, coincidentally with another disease.

There were in all 77 deaths recorded as against 14 last year, 32 in 1903, 47 in 1902, and 30 in 1901. All the deaths but two were of children under the age of 5 years. The Death rate for the whole County was 0.32 per 1,000 living, against 0.06 last year, whilst that for Rural England and Wales was 0.24.

In the Urban Districts there were 10 deaths, giving a Death rate of 0.43 per 1,000 living, and in the Rural Districts there were 36 deaths, giving a Death rate of 0.25. The disease was, therefore, much more fatal in the Urban than in the Rural Districts. In the Urban Districts the deaths occurred as follows:—Ashby Woulds 2, Coalville 6, Hinckley 9, Loughborough 18, Melton Mowbray 5, and Wigston 1. In the Rural Districts the deaths were:—Barrow-on-Soar 2, Blaby 2, Castle Donington 5, Hinckley 10, Loughborough 4, Market Bosworth 12, Market Harborough 1. In addition to the above several districts were known to be affected, but there was no fatal case recorded, viz.:—Ashby Urban and Rural, Shepshed Urban, and Billesdon, Lutterworth, and Melton Mowbray Rural. There were, in fact, only 3 Urban Districts and 2 Rural Districts in the County in which school closure was not resorted to for Measles.

Whooping
Cough.
Death rate,
0.22.

Whooping Cough. The prevalence of this disease, judged by the number of deaths, has been rather less than last year. Judging also by the districts in which schools were closed, the disease was more prevalent in the Rural Districts, in only three of which was no school closed. In only one Urban District, viz., Wigston, was school closure resorted to. Altogether 17 school departments were closed for Whooping Cough alone, and two others coincidentally with another disease. Considering, however, the mortality, which was identical in both the Urban and Rural Districts, together with the prevalence which caused school closure, it would appear that in the Urban Dis-

tricts the incidence was less, and the type of the disease more severe, and that in the Rural Districts the contrary conditions prevailed.

The total deaths registered was 52, against 67 last year, and 15 in 1903. The Death rate was 0·22 per 1,000 living, and was practically the same in both Urban and Rural Districts; that for Rural England and Wales being 0·20.

There were 26 deaths of children under one year of age, and 23 between one and five years old. As in Measles, therefore, this disease is peculiarly fatal in the tenderest years of life, and it is to be hoped that the exclusion of children under 5 years of age altogether from school in the Rural Districts will have some beneficial effect in saving these young children from an attack of this distressing malady.

Diarrhœa. It is satisfactory to be able to record a decrease in **Diarrhœa.** the number of deaths from epidemic Diarrhœa, and also a lower Death **Death rate,** rate for the County than that for Rural England and Wales. **0.29.**

The total number of deaths registered was 69, as against 95 last year and 67 in 1903. The Death rate for the County was 0·29 per 1,000 living, whilst that for Rural England and Wales was 0·32. In the Urban Districts there were 42 deaths, and the Death rate was 0·44, whilst in the Rural Districts there were 27 deaths, with a Death rate of 0·19.

Climatic conditions do undoubtedly control the rise and fall in the fatality from this disease, but at the same time want of proper sanitation is an important factor in increasing the Death rate in the individual districts.

The average temperature in the months of August, September and October was considerably below that of last year, and although the total rainfall for these months was much about the same, the number of days on which rain fell was greater. These conditions were, therefore, in favour of a lower Death rate from Diarrhœa.

Phthisis. The number of deaths from this disease was slightly **Phthisis.** less than last year, the total in the County being 202 as against 210. **Death rate,** In addition to the above, there were 99 deaths from other Tubercular **0.85.** diseases, making in all 301 deaths from Tuberculosis, as against 325 last year, and 311 in 1903. The Tuberculosis percentage rate of all deaths was 9·4, a slight improvement on last year, which in itself was

an improvement on the previous year. The Phthisis percentage rate of all deaths remains approximately the same from year to year, viz., 6·3.

The Death rate for the County from Phthisis alone shews some slight improvement, being 0·85 per 1,000 living, against 0·9 last year ; in the Urban Districts it was 0·9, and in the Rural Districts 0·84. This rate for the Rural District shews a considerable improvement over last year.

The endeavours of the Sanitary Committee of the County Council and the District Medical Officers of Health to get the various Local Sanitary Authorities to adopt the voluntary notification of Phthisis have been crowned with considerable success during the year, as many of the District Councils have adopted this measure. The following is a summary of the action taken in the various districts :—

URBAN.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch : Arrangements are being made with the Medical Practitioners.

Ashby Woulds : Voluntary notification is in force in this district.

Coalville : The matter is under consideration.

Hinckley : Have adopted Voluntary Notification.

Loughborough : Adopted Voluntary Notification on October 2nd, 1905.

Market Harborough : Notification has been adopted.

Melton Mowbray : Voluntary Notification has already been adopted.

Quorndon : Have resolved to adopt Voluntary Notification.

Shepshed : Question was before the Council in June, 1905. No action taken.

Thurmaston : Have adopted Voluntary Notification.

Wigston : Voluntary Notification has been in force since December, 1902.

RURAL.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch : Resolved to adopt Voluntary Notification for 5 years.

Barrow-on-Soar : Consumption is now Voluntarily Notifiable.

Belvoir: Making arrangements with the Local Medical Practitioners.

Billesdon: Voluntary Notification has been in force for some years.

Blaby: No action taken.

Castle Donington: No action taken.

Hallaton: Adopted Voluntary Notification after the meeting held in August, 1905.

Hinckley: No action taken.

Loughborough: Council resolved in June, 1905, to take no action.

Lutterworth: Laid aside for further consideration if necessary.

Market Bosworth: Voluntary Notification adopted some years ago.

Market Harborough: Decided to adopt Voluntary Notification.

Melton Mowbray: Prepared to co-operate with other authorities.

It rests largely with the Sanitary Authority to make voluntary notification a success. In the first place Medical Practitioners must be assured that the information sent by them will be treated as strictly confidential, and in the second, that any steps taken by the Local Authority should be so carried out as to ensure the least publicity. At the present time voluntary notification cannot be said to be a great success in the County, but it has, as yet, hardly had a fair trial.

Scotland is giving England a lead with regard to the notification of Phthisis, as there the disease is now compulsorily notifiable. At Sheffield Phthisis is compulsorily notifiable under a Corporation Act. There compulsory notification does not bring the patients under the Infectious Diseases Clauses of the Public Health Act, and it is reported to be working very satisfactorily.

The question of permanent benefit to patients treated in local Sanatoria is one which does not get much nearer a solution. It is generally agreed that such treatment must be commenced in the early stages of the disease, and that for other cases no permanent or lasting benefit is received. I cannot at the present time recommend the provision of a Sanatorium, but I am clearly of opinion that Sanitary Authorities should have more information with regard to these cases, that they should keep a very strict supervision over them, and that great benefits would accrue therefrom.

The total number of notifications of Phthisis received in the County was 47, being 30 from the Urban Districts and 17 from the Rural.

Cerebro-Spinal
Meningitis.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. ("Spotted" Fever). One death from this disease was recorded from Wigston.

On my recommendation the Sanitary Committee urged the various Local Authorities to make this disease compulsorily notifiable, but I regret to say with little good result. One or two of the local Councils, however, adopted the measure. It is difficult to understand why it was not generally adopted as the actual adoption costs nothing, but on the other hand, should there be an outbreak, the immediate information so obtained would be most necessary and useful.

Mumps.

Mumps. There was some prevalence of this disease in isolated parts of the County during the latter months of the year. In a few districts the effects of the outbreaks on school attendance was so bad as to necessitate school closure. At Muston, in the Belvoir Rural District, Cossington, in the Barrow Rural District, and Sutton Cheney, in the Market Bosworth Rural District, the schools had to be closed for Mumps alone, and at Broughton Astley, in the Lutterworth Rural District, for Measles and Mumps together.

Chicken Pox.

Chicken Pox. Now that the presence of Small Pox generally in the country is so much less, and as it is some time since a case occurred in this County, the necessity for the notification of Chicken Pox is not so great. It is therefore not surprising that several District Councils are closing notification. The Medical Officer of Health for the Melton Mowbray Urban District says: "The compulsory notification of this disease materially assisted me in arresting the epidemic of Small Pox, with which you were threatened prior to the hunting season in 1904."

There were in all 382 notifications from 9 districts, as against 403 from 13 districts last year. From the Urban Districts they were Ashby 8, Market Harborough 18, Melton Mowbray 45, and Wigston 45; those from the Rural Districts being Belvoir 7, Billesdon 1, Blaby 135, Lutterworth 27, Melton Mowbray 32.

Notification of this disease, in addition to its use during the prevalence of Small Pox, has furnished some useful information with

regard to the age-incidence which is most useful as a guide to school closure. The following are the notifications at the various age periods for the last 4 years:—

Year.	All Ages.	Under one.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.
1902	529	69	286	167	5	2
1903	248	19	133	87	8	1
1904	403	12	209	163	15	4
1905	382	30	141	197	12	2

Alcoholism. The deaths from Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver numbered 38, or 11 more than last year. Three of these took place in Public Institutions. In the Urban Districts there were 21 deaths, and in the Rural 17.

Infant Mortality. This rate shews a slight improvement over last year. Several reasons may be given to account for this, but the chief would appear to be the decrease in the deaths from Diarrhœa. The rate for the County is this year higher than that for Rural England and Wales, and there is still room for considerable improvement.

Infant Mortality
Rate per 1000
births, 117.

Ignorance of the rudiments of the feeding and care of infants is without doubt responsible for a large number of the deaths; whilst premature birth and neglect play a not unimportant part. Female labour is undoubtedly responsible for much of this. The remedying or alleviating of these defects must make a vast improvement in the Infant Mortality rate.

It is gratifying to be able to report that in the Hinckley Rural District a good effort is to be made to improve the prevailing conditions. A supply of cards giving simple instructions on the feeding and care of infants is to be distributed in every instance where a birth is registered. The assistance of district visitors and of nurses is asked for in imparting practical instruction.

This year a new table of Statistics is required by the Local Government Board. This Table gives the causes of death at all ages in weeks and months under one year of age.

The statistics for the whole County and for the Urban and Rural Districts separately are given in Table 5 at the end of the Report. From it, it will be seen that 14 deaths were uncertified; 42 deaths or 5·7 per cent. were due to Measles and Whooping Cough; 104 deaths or 14 per cent. were caused by Diarrhœal diseases; 145 of the deaths or 19·4 per cent. were ascribed to other wasting diseases; and there were 139 or 17·4 per cent. due to premature births. The other chief causes of death were Convulsions and Bronchitis. The proportion of illegitimate births cannot be given as the returns from some of the districts were incomplete.

There were in all 741 deaths, as against 767 last year; the previous decennial average being 836. The rate is equal to 117 per thousand births, as against 114 last year; that for Rural England and Wales being 113.

In the Urban Districts 358 deaths were registered, equal to a rate of 133 per 1,000 births. The highest rates were 174 at Shepshed, and 171 at Coalville, and the lowest 66 at Market Harborough, and 80 at Ashby Woulds. The two last named have had the lowest rates for the last 2 years, a rather remarkable feature because, whilst Market Harborough has one of the lowest Birth rates, Ashby Woulds has one of the highest.

In the Rural Districts there were 383 deaths, and a rate of 105 per 1,000 births; a slight improvement over last year. The highest rate was 184 in the Belvoir District, and the lowest 24 in the Hallaton district. Both these latter districts have small populations, and very few births, and consequently one or two deaths more or less have an undue result on the Infant Mortality rate.

Notification
Act.

The Notification Act. Efforts were made by the Sanitary Committee to get the various Urban and Rural District Councils to adopt Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis as a compulsorily notifiable disease, but with little success. At Wigston one case of this complaint occurred and compulsory notification was adopted.

Impetigo is compulsorily notifiable in the Billesdon Rural District. The opinion of the District Medical Officer of Health as to

its utility is as follows :—“ Of 28 notified cases 18 were in Billesdon, the remainder being distributed in five other parishes. As this, in so far as I am aware, is the only district in England where the disease is notifiable, it will obviously be some years before comprehensive statistics can be submitted. So far, the most important result of its notification lies in our power to enforce the exclusion of patients from school. The prevalence of the disease in Billesdon gave rise to school closure for a fortnight in January.”

The compulsory notification of Consumption cannot be adopted, as the Local Government Board refuse to sanction it. The main reason for such refusal is no doubt the fact that many cases would be notified in patients quite able to be about and to follow their calling. On the other hand, compulsory notification of Phthisis is in force in Scotland. The voluntary notification of Phthisis does not come under the Notification Act.

School Closure. School closure has had to be applied in a very large number of instances during the year under review. Measles was the one disease which has played such havoc with the school attendance. Whooping Cough, though not so general, necessitates a much longer closure. School Closure.

No less than 125 separate departments were closed. The list of diseases responsible for the closure and the number of schools affected thereby is as follows :—

DISEASE.					NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AFFECTED.	
Diphtheria	2	} 125
Measles	...	...	...	...	66
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	9
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	17
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	13
German Measles	...	...	...	...	5
Measles and Influenza...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever and Measles	...	...	...	...	3
Whooping Cough and Influenza	...	...	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	1
Measles and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1
Measles and Ringworm	...	...	...	...	1
Mumps	...	...	...	...	3
Measles and Mumps	...	...	...	...	1

The average period of closure was about 3 weeks, and the number of children affected just over 18,000.

Isolation and
Hospital
Accommodation

Isolation and Hospital Accommodation. The outstanding feature under this heading was the formal opening of the Melton and Belvoir Joint Hospital. This hospital provides accommodation for 12 Scarlet Fever, 4 Diphtheria and 4 Typhoid Fever patients. The Administration Block is more than ample for the present ward accommodation and is meant to meet any future enlargement of the latter. The hospital is thoroughly up to date in every respect and is a permanent building on plans approved by the Local Government Board.

At Coalville the temporary hospital has been considerably improved and was for the first time since its erection used for the

isolation of Enteric Fever (12 cases) during the months of September, October, and November. The Medical Officer of Health says: "To attempt to treat all the Enteric cases would require much extension of the present hospital, and as it is to be hoped that a more suitable, commodious and permanent hospital may be erected before long, it would be undesirable to incur much expenditure on a temporary structure."

At the Hinckley Joint Hospital 122 cases of Scarlet Fever were isolated. The Death rate of the isolated cases was 3·2 per cent. A permanent Administration Block is to be built.

There is no provision for the isolation of Enteric Fever—a want greatly felt in the Hinckley Rural District.

At Market Harborough the temporary structures are meant to meet the question of insufficient isolation at home, and the Medical Officer of Health says: "No doubt the prompt removal of certain of the more difficult cases to manage had a bearing in reducing what at one time looked like being an extensive outbreak."

The Blaby and Wigston Joint Hospital has been extensively used, as 22 cases of Enteric Fever, 42 of Scarlet Fever, and 42 of Diphtheria were removed there. The hospital was found most useful for the Enteric Fever cases. The Medical Officer of Health for the Wigston Urban District is of opinion that only such cases of Scarlet Fever as cannot be properly isolated at home should be removed to hospital; and those so removed should have the benefit of real isolation, viz., a separate apartment for each patient; and that the period of detention in hospital might, in uncomplicated cases, be considerably curtailed.

The arrangements of the Castle Donington district for cases to go to the Draycott Hospital have been a failure, inasmuch as the hospital was always full when the cases required isolating.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District 27 cases of Scarlet Fever were isolated at the Ibstock temporary hospital. The Medical Officer to the Hospital points out that treating cases in their own isolation hospital is much cheaper than sending them away to hospitals in other districts.

Personally, I hold the opinion that Isolation Hospital accommodation ought to be provided for every district in the County for the isolation of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever. The one great evil to be avoided in the administration is overcrowding, especially of the Scarlet Fever wards. It will be remembered that the County Council refused to make a grant to the Blaby and Wigston Hospital a few years ago because that Hospital Committee would give no guarantee against over-crowding.

The term "isolation hospital" means a hospital where the *disease* is isolated, and not a building where patients are sent so that they themselves are individually isolated. Of course patients may be isolated separately in Isolation Hospitals, an alteration promising good results, but we have hardly arrived at that stage in this country.

Disinfection.

Disinfection.—Undoubtedly the best form of disinfectant is that using superheated steam. The want of these in several parts of the County is urgently felt. At Coalville a steam disinfectant is recommended to be provided; at the Melton and Belvoir Hospital the provision of a steam disinfectant there is welcomed; whilst at Loughborough a similar apparatus has been found to be extremely useful. If the expense of providing one of these is thought to be too great by any one district, the establishment of a disinfecting station and the provision of a steam disinfectant by a combination of districts would substantially reduce the cost to each.

Meteorology.

Meteorology.—In addition to the usual returns given in the Belvoir Rural, Market Harborough Rural, and Melton Mowbray Rural Reports, I am pleased to find this year returns of the rainfall in the Loughborough Borough and Wigston Urban reports.

Below I give, in tabulated form, the rainfall as taken at Wigston by Mr. Clarke, the Surveyor, at Nanpantan, at the Loughborough Sewage Farm, and at Kibworth, and it is interesting to note the difference in the amount of rain falling in the different months in the year at these places:—

			Wigston.	Nanpantan.	Loughborough Sewage Farm.	Kibworth.
Jan.	...	...	0·66	0·95	0·83	0·56
Feb.	...	...	0·59	0·74	0·72	0·49
Mar.	...	...	1·92	2·68	2·64	2·20
Apr.	...	...	1·46	1·59	1·07	1·55
May	...	...	0·21	0·39	0·23	0·32
June	...	...	2·62	3·55	3·22	2·62
July	...	...	1·21	1·12	1·13	1·15
Aug.	...	...	3·28	3·53	2·68	3·21
Sept.	...	...	2·35	1·59	1·67	2·55
Oct.	...	...	1·06	1·17	1·13	1·18
Nov.	...	...	2·18	2·86	2·36	2·20
Dec.	...	...	0·86	0·68	0·72	0·86
Total in inches			18·39	20·80	18·40	18·88

At Wigston rain fell on 143 days, and at Kibworth on 152 days. At the latter place the rainfall was the smallest for 18 years.

The Belvoir Report contains a summary of observations taken at Belvoir Castle Gardens, viz.:—Wind, prevailing direction, S.W.; rainfall, total 22·52 inches on 205 days; barometer, highest reading 30·51, lowest 28·83; thermometer, highest in the shade 81° on July 14th, lowest on the screen 17° on January 20th, mean temperature of the year 47·59°; sunshine 151,578 hours, which is 77 hours above the average, there being 50 sunless days.

To the Melton Mowbray Rural Report is attached the usual complete Meteorological Table, compiled by Dr. Tibbles, F.R.Met. Soc. of Melton Mowbray. This Table is given below:—

Meteorological Observations for 1905. Melton Mowbray, 250 feet above Sea Level.

By JOHN T. TIBBLES, M.R.C.S., Eng.; F.R. Met. Soc.; "St. Monans," Melton Mowbray.

BAROMETER REDUCED TO SEA LEVEL AND 32° F.					TEMPERATURE										RAINFALL.				
Month.	Mean of Month.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	MEANS.					EXTREMES.					Rain in inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Inches.	Date.
						9 a.m.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean of Month.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.					
Jan.	30·813	30·813	27th	29·165	17th	35°·2	41°·1	29°·0	12°·1	32°·0	51°	6th	15°	20th	0·93	14	0·21	8th	
Feb.	30·202	30·407	12th	29·028	27th	39°·1	44°·9	31°·7	13°·2	38°·3	54°	18th	20°	8th	0·85	14	0·17	13th	
Mar.	29·671	30 250	3rd	28·888	15th	43°·2	51° 1	33°·7	17°·4	42°·4	59°	22nd	26°	3rd	2·69	23	0·40	10th	
April	29·820	30·095	2nd	29·402	29th	45°·9	54°·7	35°·9	18°·8	45°·3	65°	12th	25°	7th	1·96	22	0·29	5th	
May	30·072	30·452	5th	29·256	1st	53°·6	61°·4	37°·3	24°·1	49°·3	75°	28th	27°	6th	0·35	8	0·21	1st	
June	29·925	30 375	23rd	29·675	29th	60°·3	71°·6	49°·9	21°·7	60°·7	81°	27th	38°	5th	4·04	14	1·77	17th	
July	30·005	30·220	18th	29 841	1st	68°·4	77°·9	51°·2	26°·7	64°·5	82°	14th	41°	7th	1·33	8	0·71	26th	
Aug.	29·832	30·212	13th	29 283	29th	60°·7	67°·1	46°·6	20°·5	56°·8	73°	14th	36°	24th	3·16	18	0·45	18th	
Sept.	29·938	30·325	15th	29 465	10th	55°·9	57°·9	42° 5	15°·4	50°·2	71°	4th	30°	15th	2·46	12	0·93	25th	
Oct.	30·084	30·464	11th	29·197	31st	44°·2	50°·1	34°·7	15°·4	42°·4	60°	9th	23°	17th	1·21	18	0·29	4th	
Nov.	29·795	30·253	18th	29·067	26th	39°·1	45°·0	31°·0	14°·0	38°·0	53°	26th	22°	20th	2·76	17	0·71	10th	
Dec.	30·187	30·785	12th	29·273	29th	36°·9	42°·7	30°·9	11°·8	36°·8	54°	7th	25°	4th	0·84	14	0·30	28th	

TOTAL RAINFALL FOR 1905—22·58 inches in 182 days.

Bye-Laws.—The neglect to adopt proper building bye-laws, and when adopted the neglect to properly enforce the same, has in the past been, and will also be in the future, a source of considerable trouble to Local Sanitary Authorities.

Reference to Table 6 shews that in only few districts have such bye-laws been adopted. Whether or not these returns are accurate I cannot say, but if they are there is plenty of work for Sanitary Authorities yet to do.

In the Blaby Rural District the Medical Officer of Health advises the adoption of more modern bye-laws in lieu of the present code. The existing bye-laws permit of the perpetuation of the precise insanitation which he is anxious to abolish.

Adoptive Acts.—No fresh action appears to have been taken under this heading. Adoptive Acts.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—Some little headway has been made with regard to the proper control of these premises. I have repeatedly called attention to the absence of registration in many districts, and also to the neglect to adopt proper regulations. During the year under review, registration has been adopted at Quorn, and at Shepshed the new regulations came into force on the 1st January. At Thurmaston also registration has been carried out, regulations have been adopted, and the premises regularly inspected. Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

At such an important centre as Coalville regulations have not been adopted, and the Medical Officer of Health has frequently dealt with this matter, and again advises such adoption.

On the question of supervision of these premises Market Harborough Urban District Council undoubtedly holds the lead in this county. A Veterinary Inspector has been appointed by them now for some years, and most careful supervision is exercised by him.

An outbreak of Typhoid Fever at Loughborough was traced to one milkseller, and the Borough Authority with excellent control and prompt action were able to cut short what might have been a most extensive and fatal epidemic.

I need not remind Local Authorities that milk is also an important article of diet, especially for children, but I do not hesitate to

state that the conditions in which it is sometimes delivered are truly disgusting.

Reference to Table 6 proves how inadequately in some districts in the County the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders are administered.

Slaughter
Houses.

Slaughter Houses. The control of these premises is not as complete in some districts as it should be. Many of the reports, however, state that these premises have been regularly inspected.

At Thurmaston the grossly insanitary slaughter-shed referred to last year has been closed, and the Urban District Council have adopted the model bye-laws issued by the Local Government Board.

More regular cleansing of the premises has been carried out at Coalville, but there are still some complaints in connection with the removal of offal, etc.

The Veterinary Inspector employed by the Market Harborough Urban District Council supervises these premises, and inspects the meat in that district.

Common
Lodging
Houses.

Common Lodging Houses. The number of registered common lodging houses in the County is 21, 16 being in the Urban Districts and 5 in the Rural. The number of inspections of these is reported as 168. In many of the districts these premises are most carefully supervised; it is necessary that they should be in all.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch these premises were not by any means what they ought to be, but certain new regulations, which were considered necessary, are now carried out so as to prevent overcrowding and ensure better ventilation.

The Medical Officer of Health for the Lutterworth Rural District says:—"I have repeatedly inspected a Common Lodging House in Lutterworth, and have on each occasion directed the attention of the occupier to the dirty state in which it is kept. This is a case in which the statutory provisions should be enforced."

I am indebted to E. Holmes, Esq., County Chief Constable, for the following report, made by him in January, 1906, to the Standing Joint Committee:—

Vagrants and
Tramps.

Vagrants and Tramps.—"As the peace and good order of the "County is very largely affected by the number and conduct of the "

“ Vagrants and Tramps who are constantly passing along the high- ”
 “ ways, I have for several years past included in my Annual Report ”
 “ details of the number of these persons who sleep either at the ”
 “ Casual Wards or at the Common Lodging Houses within the ”
 “ County. The following are the numbers who have been so accom- ”
 “ modated : — ”

“ (1) At the Casual Wards during each of the last 11 years.”

“ (2) At the Common Lodging Houses during each of the last 9 ”
 “ years.”

CASUAL WARDS.

1895	...	...	...	...	61,418
1896	...	...	...	...	51,464
1897	...	...	...	...	42,420
1898	...	...	...	...	41,344
1899	...	...	...	...	33,725
1900	...	...	...	...	23,887
1901	...	...	...	...	28,481
1902	...	...	...	...	29,835
1903	...	...	...	...	37,218
1904	...	...	...	...	49,164
1905	...	...	...	...	54,672

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

1897	...	...	...	...	105,588
1898	...	...	...	...	107,840
1899	...	...	...	...	106,248
1900	...	...	...	...	92,300
1901	...	...	...	...	97,842
1902	...	...	...	...	119,854
1903	...	...	...	...	124,887
1904	...	...	...	...	116,151
1905	...	...	...	...	116,557

“ It will be noted that the figures from the Casual Wards again ”
 “ show a considerable increase on the preceding year, and that this ”
 “ increase has been continuous since the year 1900, when only 23,887 ”
 “ persons were accommodated, or a percentage of 128·87 less than ”
 “ the 54,672 returned for the year 1905.”

“ The increase of the past year is almost entirely accounted for ”
 “ by the augmented numbers at the Loughborough, Mountsorrel,”
 “ and Hinckley Unions. The actual Returns for the two past years ”
 “ from these Unions are as follows:—”

			1904.	1905.
Loughborough	...	...	16,378	18,553
Mountsorrel	...	...	7,587	9,264
Hinckley	...	...	2,065	3,149
			<hr/> 26,030	<hr/> 30,966

“ Whilst it will be seen that the total number of persons accom- ”
 “ modated at the whole of the Common Lodging Houses within the ”
 “ County is much the same as last year, details of the figures from ”
 “ each town disclose a marked difference as to the increase or ”
 “ decrease of the persons accommodated. Whitwick, Lutterworth,”
 “ Melton Mowbray, and Hinckley report a decrease ; Ashby, Billes- ”
 “ don, Ibstock, and Market Harborough have each a slight increase,”
 “ but at Loughborough the figures have gone up from 3,127 in 1904 ”
 “ to 36,964, an increase of 18·17 per cent.”

Factories,
Workshops, &
Workplaces.

Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces (including Bakehouses and Home Work).—The premises and workers under this heading are gradually coming under complete and careful supervision. There appears to be some difficulty, however, in keeping the register of out-workers complete. This must necessarily be so, especially in those districts where the work is not done regularly.

Under this Act a new and elaborate Table has had to be filled in. As four districts have failed to send in this Return to me, the Table for the whole County is incomplete, and I have not included it in this year's report.

A brief summary of the work carried out under the Act, however, is given in Table 6 (Sanitary Inspectors' Report). From this it will be seen that the number of workshops in the County (including bake-houses), was 1,365, or an increase of 133 over last year. The number of nuisances abated on such premises was 120.

In the Urban Districts there were 568 workshops on the register, and 20 nuisances abated, whilst the corresponding figures in the Rural Districts were 797 and 100.

The total number of bakehouses on the register was 360, in which 38 nuisances were abated.

The home workers totalled 3,466 living in 2,693 houses, 79 of which contained infectious illness some time during the year; the respective figures in the Urban Districts were 1,436, 976, and 16, and in the Rural Districts 2,030, 1,717, and 63. The percentage of infected houses of home workers in the Urban Districts was 1·6, and in the Rural Districts 3·7.

At Coalville the register of Workshops and Workplaces is now complete; some improvements have been carried out in the bakehouses; and the list of outworkers is very variable. The last remark also applies to Shepshed and to the Ashby Rural District. In the latter place one underground bakehouse has been altered, and so removed from that category. Inadequate ventilation of two tailoring establishments at Melton Mowbray has been remedied.

No legal proceedings were taken under this Act.

Midwives Act.—As was anticipated, there was a rush of Midwives to get certified under the Act on the qualification of previous practice, just at the end of the time when applications for such were available. The result of this is that whilst at the end of the year 1904 only 45 had obtained their certificates, the total at the end of 1905 had increased to 129.

The present position with regard to the Act itself is that no person not holding a certificate from the Central Midwives Board can call herself a Midwife. This does not prevent other women practising as Midwives, and this condition remains until 1910. Now the Act is in working order, it is difficult to understand why it was so framed that women without certificates could still practise for 5 years. This condition has caused some complaints to be received from certified midwives, as the latter are under certain restrictions and obligations as well as supervision, which the former are not.

The Higher Education Committee has again granted 6 scholarships of £25 each for the training of Midwives at the Maternity Home and Training School in connection with the Leicester Provident Dispensary. Of these scholarships granted the first 3 pupils passed the examination, and the second three are at the present time awaiting the examination.

I am afraid, by the year 1910 we shall be very short of certified Midwives in the County.

Housing of the
Working Classes.

Housing of the Working Classes.—Under the Housing of Working Classes Act it appears that only two houses were condemned as unfit for habitation, and these were in the Billesdon Rural District. Both were made habitable. Under the Public Health Act, however, in the Urban Districts 8 houses were condemned and closed, and 64 cleansed, etc., whilst in the Rural Districts 16 were condemned, 6 closed, and 72 cleansed.

Overcrowding.

Overcrowding.—A good deal of work under this heading appears to have been done in the Barrow Rural District, and the Coalville Urban District. In many other districts the Sanitary Inspectors' Reports give no account of action taken for overcrowding. In the whole County 620 inspections were made and 60 nuisances abated; of these 118 and 28 respectively were in the Urban Districts, and 502 and 32 in the Rural Districts. We shall have to wait until the next Census in 1911 for any further definite information with regard to overcrowding in any of the districts.

Sewerage, Sewage
Disposal, & Rivers
Pollution.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal and Rivers Pollution.—Considerable progress has been made in some parts of the County during the year.

Four Local Government Board Inquiries were held in various parts of the County, and detailed reports on these have been submitted by me from time to time. These Inquiries were at Oadby, in the Blaby Rural District, on a loan of £831 for excess expenditure on Works of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal previously sanctioned; at Burbage, in the Hinckley Rural District, on a loan of £7,000 for Works of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal for that parish; at Fleckney, in the Harborough Rural District, on a loan of £2,750 for Sewerage Disposal Works for that parish; and at Barrow on Soar, in the Barrow Rural District, on a loan of £4,625 for extra Sewerage Works and excess expenditure on a scheme previously sanctioned.

The Sanitary and Rivers Pollution Committee have had under consideration pollutions of the River Sence by the Wigston Farm; of the River Sence at Kelham Bridge by the Coalville Farm; by the effluent from the Enderby Farm; at Wanlip outfall, on the River Soar, by the Leicester storm outfall; by the effluent from the

Kirby Muxloe Farm ; by the effluent from the Fleckney Farm ; and by the sewage from the following places, viz. :—Glenfield, Barwell, Swannington, Bitteswell, Narborough, Cosby, Whetstone, Thrussington, Long Clawson, Hose, Stathern, and Stoughton Lane.

A complaint was also received of the pollution of the River Welland above Market Harborough by sheep washing. This was referred to the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts' Executive Committee. On the Report received from that Committee the Sanitary and River Pollution Committee were of opinion that the Council had no power to take proceedings under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act.

Several new works, on larger or smaller scales, have been completed during the year. The most important of these is the Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works for the Whitwick and Snibstone portion of Coalville. At Albert Village, in the Ashby Woulds District, a system consisting of a settling tank and filter beds by revolving sprinklers with the effluent running direct to the brook has been installed. At Ravenstone, in the Ashby Rural District, the sewerage of the newer portion of the village has been completed ; this is the first portion of the complete scheme. At Donisthorpe, also in the same Rural District, the main sewer has been stopped twice, and it was then seen that a new sewer would have to be laid at an early date. At Sileby, in the Barrow Rural District, the house drains have been connected with the new sewers and the sewage pumped on to the land ; the artificial treatment works are still incomplete. At Bagworth, in the Market Bosworth Rural District, a settling tank and trickle beds — Stoddart's trays being here used — have been provided. At Stathern, in the Melton Mowbray Rural District, a new main outfall sewer and land treatment of sewage have been provided.

Schemes for Long Clawson and Hose are required. At Shepshed the farm is to be extended, and a new sewer is required in Leicester Road.

The difficulties of dealing with the wool-scouring waste at Melton Mowbray have not yet been overcome. The farm here is gradually

getting caked up with sewage and the effluent is necessarily bad. The Urban District Council ought now to be required to push forward their plans for new treatment works without further delay.

Loans to Local
Authorities.

Loans to Local Authorities.—The following Loans have been sanctioned to Local Authorities in Leicestershire during the years 1896 to 1904:—

L.G.B. Loans to Town and Urban District Councils.

DISTRICT.			PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £'s.
1896.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	U.D.	Repayment of Loan.	30*	797
"	"	"	Sewerage	30	6-0
"	"	"	Water Supply	30	8,095
"	"	"	"	15	1,080
Coalville	..	"	Land for Water Supply	5	500
"	"	"	Water Supply	5	858
Hinckley	..	"	Sewage Disposal	10	800
"	"	"	S. and S.D.	30	4,700
Melton Mowbray	..	"	"	30	4,050
"	"	"	Sewerage	40	550
Wigston Magna	..	"	Hospital	30	294
1897.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	U.D.	Water Supply	30	2,500
Hinckley	..	"	Fire Brigade	10	535
"	"	"	Gas Works	50	1,000
"	"	"	Sewage Disposal	10	130
"	"	"	S. and S.D.	30	1,470
Quorn	..	"	Street Improvement	21	595
"	"	"	Water Supply	30	155
1898.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	U.D.	Land for S. and S.D.	50	5,523
"	"	"	S. and S.D.	30	8,977
Coalville	..	"	"	30	22,992
Hinckley	..	"	Gas Works	25	8 500
Loughborough	..	B.	Land for Dépôt	50	200
"	"	"	Paying off Loans	50	1,100
"	"	"	Public Works and Pleasure Grounds	10	500
"	"	"	Sewerage	30	2,500
1899.					
Hinckley	..	U.D.	Street Improvement	20	5,100
Loughborough	..	B.	Land for Fire Station, Mortuary, and Dépôt	50†	700
"	"	"	Land for Public Works and Pleasure Grounds	5	1,075
"	"	"	"	50	1,175
"	"	"	" Street Improvement "	17	650
Thurmaston	..	U.D.	"	20	894
1900.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	U.D.	Water Supply	30	556
Coalville	..	"	"	30	36,511
Melton Mowbray	..	"	"	30	9,320
1901.					
Loughborough	..	B.	Land for Dépôt Purposes	50	250
"	"	"	Street Improvement	20	1,760
"	"	"	Sewerage	30	490
"	"	"	Street Improvement	15	452
"	"	"	"	15	100
"	"	"	Land for Street Improvement	50	3,500
Market Harborough	..	U.D.	Street Improvement	20	705
"	"	"	Land for New Street	50	2,345
"	"	"	Market Purposes	35	25,950
"	"	"	Slaughter House Purposes	35	1,050

* This period dates from 17th November, 1894

† This period dates from 6th January, 1896.

L. G. B. Loans to Town and Urban District Councils.

DISTRICT.			PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £'s.
1902.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	U.D.	Sewerage	30	1,451
"	..	"	Land for Scavenging Purposes	60	600
Hinckley	..	"	Offices	31	2 508
"	..	"	Private Street Improvement	20	630
"	..	"	Land for Hospital	50	500
Loughborough	..	B.	Sewage Disposal	30	300
"	..	"	Refuse Destructor	20	1,314
"	..	"	Disinfector	10	340
Market Harborough	..	U.D.	Fire Brigade Station	32	550
"	..	"	Land for Refuse Tip	30	425
Melton Mowbray	..	"	{ Contribution towards cost of constructing a new Road and a Bridge }	30	1,000
"	..	"	Water Supply	30	2,000
Quorndon	..	"	S. and S. D.	31	11,300
Shepshed	..	"	Land for Fire Brigade Purposes	50	50
"	..	"	Land for Dépôt Purposes	50	100
"	..	"	Land for Public Works and Pleasure Grounds	50	850
1903.					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	U.D.	Street Improvement	60	541
"	..	"	Land for Street Improvement	5	111
"	..	"	Hospital Purposes	57	632
"	..	"	Land for Dépôt Purposes	60	750
"	..	"	Land for New Street	60	445
Coalville	..	U.D.	S. and S. D.	30	18,122
"	..	"	Sewage Disposal	10	400
"	..	"	Land for Sewage Disposal	60	2,100
Hinckley	..	U.D.	Sewage Disposal	30	500
"	..	"	Gas Works Purposes	30	5,000
Melton Mowbray	..	"	Water Supply	30	800
Quorn	..	"	Water Supply	29	204
Wigston Magna	..	"	Street Improvement	20	1,471
1904.					
Coalville	..	U.D.	S. and S. D.	27	3,012
"	..	"	"	30	293
Loughborough	..	B.	Electric Undertaking	25	5 000
Market Harborough	..	U.D.	Water Supply	30	270
"	..	"	Mortuary	30	135
"	..	"	Sewerage	30	825
Melton Mowbray	..	U.D.	Purchase of Property for Street Improvement	50	3,675
"	..	"	Water Supply	30	600
Wigston Magna	..	U.D.	Land for S. D.	60	3,500
"	..	"	S. and S. D.	30	14,049
"	..	"	Public Works and Pleasure Grounds	48	775

L.G.B. Loans to Local Rural District Councils.

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT ON WHICH LOAN IS TO BE CHARGED.	PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £'s.
1896.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	Bardon.	S. and S.D.	30	1,800
Blaby ..	Blaby	Hospital.	30	706
1897.				
Barrow-on-Soar ..	Syston	S. and S.D.	30	1,046
Market Bosworth ..	Ibstock	"	30	2,800
Melton Mowbray ..	Somerby	"	25	320
1898.				
Barrow-on-Soar ..	Barkby	S. and S.D.	30	3,100
Blaby " ..	"	"	30	200
Blaby " ..	Oadby	Land for S.D.	50	1,250
" " ..	"	S. and S.D.	30	4,050
Castle Donington ..	Castle Donington	"	31	6,500
Market Bosworth ..	Ratby	Sewerage	30	420
Market Harborough ..	Kibworth Beauchamp	Land for S.D.	50	735
" " ..	"	S. and S.D.	30	1,383
" " ..	Kibworth Harcourt	Land for S.D.	50	515
" " ..	"	S. and S.D.	30	967
1899.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	Bardon	S. and S.D.	30	288
Barrow-on-Soar ..	Syston	"	23	7,000
Blaby ..	Kirby Muxloe	Land for S.D.	50	1,400
" " ..	"	S. and S.D.	30	4,964
Castle Donington ..	Castle Donington	Water Supply	23	800
Market Bosworth ..	Ibstock	Sewerage	30	592
1900.				
Barrow-on-Soar ..	Syston	S. and S.D.	30	870
Blaby ..	Oadby	"	30	550
" " ..	Enderby	"	34	5,500
Castle Donington ..	Castle Donington	"	31	1,694
" " ..	"	Water Supply	23	200
1901.				
Barrow-on-Soar ..	Newtown Linford	Sewerage	30	200
Blaby ..	Kirby Muxloe	S. and S.D.	30	1,411
Hallaton ..	Hallaton	"	35	1,800
Lutterworth ..	Lutterworth	"	33	10,000
Market Bosworth ..	Ibstock	Sewerage	30	800
1902.				
Hallaton ..	Hallaton	S. and S.D.	35	186
Hinckley ..	Hinckley	Land for Hospital	50	580
Market Harborough ..	Kibworth Beauchamp	Sewerage	30	1,810
1903.				
Barrow-on-Soar ..	Newtown Linford	S. and S.D.	28	524
" " ..	"	"	28	196
" " ..	Sileby	"	31	12,322
Blaby ..	Oadby	"	30	2,350
Lutterworth ..	Lutterworth	Sewerage	30	587
" " ..	"	S. and S.D.	30	761
" " ..	"	Sewerage	30	240
Market Bosworth ..	Ibstock	{ Private Street Improvement }	5	500
" " ..	Kirkby Mallory	S. and S.D.	30	430
1904.				
Barrow-on-Soar ..	Birstall	S. and S.D.	30	790
" " ..	Sileby	"	31	2,639
" " ..	Woodhouse	"	30	530
Castle Donington ..	Kegworth	S.D.	20	200
" " ..	"	"	20	30
Hinckley " ..	Stoney Stanton	Water Supply	26	116

N.B.—S. and S.D. is Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Scavenging and
Removal of
Night Soil.

Scavenging and Removal of Night Soil.—I have again to report that very gradually more public scavengers for the removal of night soil are being employed in the larger villages. I have repeatedly called attention to the necessity for this sanitary reform and I am quite sure that the improved health and comfort enjoyed will more than repay for the expense incurred.

The importance of providing special pails for such infectious cases as Typhoid Fever, and of having proper means for the disposal of the infected material was drawn attention to by me two years ago, and it is probable that had these been provided at Coalville, much of the Typhoid Fever there might not have arisen.

Scavengers have recently been appointed at Whetstone, Cosby and at Ratby, and are recommended for Fleckney, Castle Donnington, Donisthorpe, Desford, Markfield, Barlestone, Newbold Verdon, Countesthorpe, and Huncote.

In the Barrow Rural District in the 13 largest parishes, contractors are employed at a total cost of £937—including £124 for the renewal of faulty pails.

Water Supply.

Water Supply.—For some of the larger population in the County, new or increased water supplies are being provided; in those districts where the Leicester Borough Water is available, this supply is gradually supplanting that from polluted wells; whilst in those districts relying on the supply from wells the usual routine has been carried out when such water has been found to be polluted.

The two most important schemes completed in the County were those at Coalville and Loughborough. At Coalville the new public supply is now available throughout the district, but it has only been partially taken advantage of so far; the public supply is, however, laid on to new houses. At Loughborough excellent progress has been made with the dam and works at Blackbrook; storage commenced on December 18th, and at the end of the year some 30,000,000 gallons had collected; $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land have also been acquired at Nanpantan adjoining the existing works for additional filters, etc.

At Ashby Woulds the public supply (from Milton Reservoir) is gradually superseding the dangerous well water. In the Castle Donington district there has been a further extension of the public supply at Castle Donington and Kegworth. At Shepshed a new

supply is to be obtained from the Loughborough new reservoir at Blackbrook. At Melton Mowbray, after a prolonged period of shortage from the new scheme, the supply is now ample and adequate and of a high standard of purity.

At Hinckley the public supply continues excellent, though hard in quality. At Market Harborough the public supply is good ; there are also 77 wells in use. At Ashby the supply has been satisfactory.

It is of course the Rural Districts which largely suffer from the want of good water. At Measham, in the Ashby Rural District, the supply in the upper part of the town is most unsatisfactory, and shortage in the summer months is again feared. In the Hinckley Rural District most of the samples of well water analysed were condemned. The Stoney Stanton Water Works are reported to have received attention. In the Market Bosworth Rural District the well water is reported to have been improved by the abolition of the deep privy pits. In the Barrow Rural District the Leicester Borough Water has been laid on to 92 out of the 97 new houses.

Reference to Table 6 shews that in the County 310 samples of water were analysed, and 178 of these were condemned. The wells closed were 45, and the number repaired 123. Public supply was substituted for well water in 441 instances, the greatest number of which were at Coalville, where the number was 393.

In the Rural Districts, out of 221 samples analysed, 118 were condemned, and I believe I am right in stating that in most cases the standard of purity required was not a high one. This shews how bad the quality of well water is generally throughout the County.

Privies, Pails, and Water Closets.—I am pleased to be able to report that the work of converting the old-fashioned privy midden into a more modern and healthy type of accommodation gradually goes on in most parts of the County. Privies, Pails, and Water Closets.

It is rather surprising, however, that such a number of privies were repaired and new ones provided in a town like Ashby-de-la-Zouch. In Table 6 it will be seen that out of 22 new privy middens provided in Urban Districts, no less than 16 were at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and of the rest 4 at Coalville, and 2 at Shepshed. Whatever may be the pattern of the new privies at Ashby I am quite confident

a mistake is being made. On the other hand it is only right to point out that at Ashby a considerable number of privies were converted to pails or w.c.'s, and also of pails to w.c.'s. New privies, new pails, and new water closets are here provided each year—3 different systems—and in my opinion this is a mistake. Ashby has a plentiful water supply and therefore why not rely entirely on the water-carriage system?

At Coalville also, now that there is an ample public water supply, ample sewerage and sewage disposal works, I would strongly urge the adoption of the water carriage system.

A clean sweep of everything except water closets is the order of the day at Hinckley, and also at Melton Mowbray. At Quorn also much progress is being made on the same lines, but at Loughborough there are still just a few privies repaired or pails provided.

The fact that at Wigston a large proportion of cases of Diphtheria have, as in previous years, occurred in houses with large open ash-pits, and their too frequent accompaniment, the privy pit, is drawn attention to by the Medical Officer of Health, who also points out that one third of the houses in Old Wigston are still provided with the latter, and the open ash pit is a paramount nuisance in South Wigston. He urges more expedition in the abolition of these insanitary structures. The figures in Table 6 shew that some work has been done.

In the Rural Districts there is also a disposition to get rid of the privy. The Ashby and Market Bosworth Rural Districts, however, remain very conservative in their methods.

Undoubtedly the water carriage system is the most sanitary, and I should have no hesitation in adopting this in every district—both Urban and Rural—where there is a public water supply. For the better houses in Rural Districts without public supplies there is nothing against a hand flushed water closet, and for the others nothing can be said in favour of the modern privy as against the pail. A little clean dry earth sprinkled in a pail once or twice a week is of great advantage in deodorising the contents. There is nothing to be said in favour of the old fashioned privy midden.

The changes carried out in the County will be found in the Table at the end of the Report.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

		Nett.			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.	
94,411	28·4	13·8	1·4	133	

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. C. R. WILLIAMS.

		Nett.			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality	
4,722	26·2	15·2	0·4	105	

All the above rates show a considerable improvement on those for last year, but the nett Death rate is high. From Zymotic diseases there were 2 deaths, viz. :—Diphtheria 1, and Diarrhœa 1. There were 3 deaths from Phthisis and 1 from other Tubercular diseases. Phthisis was made notifiable in July, and 3 cases were notified. The notifications of Infectious diseases totalled 20, being Diphtheria 3, Scarlet Fever 5, Enteric Fever 4, and Chicken Pox 8. There was a sharp epidemic of Measles in the autumn and two schools were closed. The Isolation Hospital is well equipped to deal with certain cases of Infectious illness. A thorough inspection of many of the dilapidated properties in the town has been made and in one case a whole row of cottages was taken down and new ones built. Certain new regulations with regard to the common lodging houses have been carried out. The factories and workshops, the dairies and cowsheds, and the slaughter houses have been periodically inspected and found in a satisfactory state.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch
4257 acres.

ASHBY WOULDs.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. R. LOGAN.

		Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.	
3,115	31·8	12·2	0·6	80	

All the above rates are very satisfactory, and considering the Birth rate the Infant Mortality rate is especially so. From Zymotic diseases there were 2 deaths, both being from Measles. Phthisis

Ashby Woulds,
1825 acres.

caused 4 deaths. Only 2 cases of Infectious diseases were notified, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 1, and Erysipelas 1. This exceptionally small number of cases is decidedly satisfactory. There were no sanitary defects present in either of the defective premises. One sample of water was condemned, and in four cases has the public supply from the Milton reservoir been substituted. During the past 2 years water mains have been extended to Swain's Park to about 40 houses. An efficient system of sewage purification has been installed for Albert Village; the sewage from Albert Village and Occupation Lane being taken down at the back of Main Street, Albert Village, and Occupation Lane to settling tanks, and the effluent from this being distributed by revolving arms over clinker filter beds, the effluent passing into the neighbouring brook. Donisthorpe Lane sewage is dealt with on the same lines. The sewage from Stone Row, Moira, is passed through a settling tank. On the Moira Road the sewage is passed through a closed tank and the effluent filtered in ditches. The scavenging has been more satisfactorily performed. No nuisances have been found in the factories and workshops.

COALVILLE.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. R. W. JAMIE.

Nett

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality
16,800	31·5	15·1	2·1	171

Coalville,
15,910 acres.

All the above rates compare unfavourably with last year, the Birth rate being 7 per 1,000 less than the previous decennial average. The Death rate varies considerably in the different wards; this year, as last, Hugglescote has the highest rate, for which the Infant Mortality together with Diarrhœa, Enteritis, and Whooping Cough, appear to be largely responsible. From Zymotic diseases there were 35 deaths, viz.:—Measles 6, Diphtheria 4, Enteric Fever 2, Diarrhœa 14, Whooping Cough 9. From Phthisis there were 6 deaths, and from other Tubercular diseases 10. Premises are disinfected after a death from Phthisis, and voluntary notification of Phthisis has been adopted. Of Infectious diseases there were 90 notifications, viz.:—Diphtheria 7, Erysipelas 15, Scarlet Fever 29, Enteric Fever 39. Measles was prevalent in Coalville in the early months of the year and 5 deaths occurred; this disease was also prevalent during November and December in the Whitwick Ward, certain departments of schools were closed, but without appreciable effect. The 29 Scarlet Fever cases affected only 15 houses, 14 of the cases were thus second or third in the same family. Six of the deaths from Whooping Cough were of children under 1 year of age, and the remaining three were under 5. This disease is viewed as a somewhat trivial ailment, but it steadily maintains its reputation as a dangerous Infectious disease. Enteric Fever proved the epidemic of the year, 32 of the cases were recorded in Whitwick, 4 in Coalville, and 3 in Hugglescote. The Whitwick cases were mostly confined to Morris Row in Green Lane—a row of houses that has been affected with Enteric

Fever for several years, and this fact was probably the cause of the outbreak. The water supply was from surface wells, and, considering the disposal of Infectious discharges of previous cases, the badly constructed wells and the levels favourable to their contamination, it is not difficult to understand how they become polluted with special Typhoid infection. The outbreak occurred about a fortnight after a deluge of rain, which had been preceded by a drought of some 7 or 8 weeks. The wells were closed and the public water supply was laid on, with a result that the epidemic quickly subsided. The house drains have been connected with the Whitwick sewers. For the first time since its erection the Isolation Hospital has been used, 12 Enteric Fever cases being treated there during September, October, and November. Several useful additions have been made, but a steam disinfecter is required. Common lodging houses have been satisfactorily maintained; the number of persons accommodated was 14,822, as against 18,739 in 1904, and 22,972 in 1903. Some improvements have been carried out in several bakehouses.

HINCKLEY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. A. W. JENKINS.

Nett.

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
11,500	31·9	13·3	1·2	142

All the above rates shew a considerable improvement over the previous year, except the Zymotic rate. From Zymotic diseases there were 14 deaths, viz.:—Measles 9, Membranous Croup 1, and Diarrhœa 4. There were 14 deaths from Phthisis, and 2 from other Tubercular diseases; the cleansing and disinfection of rooms where a death from Phthisis has occurred is carried out by the Sanitary Authority, but voluntary notification is not in force. Of Infectious diseases there were 143 cases notified, being Small Pox 6, Membranous Croup 2, Erysipelas 49, Scarlet Fever 85, Enteric Fever 1. Of the Scarlet Fever cases 78 were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The Small Pox cases occurred at the end of March and the beginning of April; they were removed to the Snarestone Hospital, and the other usual precautionary measures taken. The Scarlet Fever cases were spread over most of the year; they cropped up in all quarters of the town; no one school was attacked more than another, and in most instances the disease no doubt spread by direct contagion. Measles was very prevalent, and the 9 deaths which occurred were all in children under 5 years of age. The water supply remains excellent; there has been an increased consumption, no doubt partly due to the very large number of pans and privies that have been converted into water closets during the past year. Thirteen privies and 24 pans have been converted into 46 water closets. Sixty inspections of factories were made and 7 written notices sent of defects found. At the joint Isolation Hospital 122 cases of Scarlet Fever were received, 78 being from the Hinckley Urban district; there were altogether four deaths, 2 being from the Hinckley Urban district.

Hinckley,
3332 acres.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. T. CORCORAN.

Nett

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
22,832	28·2	14·0	2·0	144

Borough of
Loughborough,
3045 acres.

These rates compare favourably with those of last year. From Zymotic diseases there were 43 deaths, viz.:—Measles 18, Scarlet Fever 2, Whooping Cough 2, Diphtheria 5, Fever 2, Diarrhœa 14. From Phthisis there were 30 deaths, and from other Tubercular diseases 15. Voluntary notification of Phthisis has been adopted, and 21 such notifications were received. The notification of Infectious diseases totalled 241, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 195, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 6, Typhoid Fever 13, Puerperal Fever 4, Erysipelas 23. Scarlet Fever was of a very mild type and the epidemic began to subside towards the end of the summer. All the Enteric Fever cases were tracable to a particular milk supply; a special report was made on the outbreak; the real cause was discovered and removed and no further cases arose. Erysipelas was responsible for 3 deaths; the type of the disease was severe. Two deaths only occurred from Whooping Cough and parents now appreciate the danger of this disease, and take greater care of the children suffering from it. A sudden outbreak of Measles occurred early in October at Rosebery Street Infant School; the schools were closed for 3 weeks, which procedure had a good effect in stopping further spread in that district. The disease, however, spread to other districts and necessitated the closure of the infants' schools in Cobden Street, Church Gate, Shakespeare Street, and Emmanuel and Walnut; by the end of the year the epidemic almost subsided. The number of deaths registered from Measles was 18. Summer Diarrhœa caused 14 deaths, which is nine below the average of the last 10 years—which result is doubtless due to the improved sanitary condition of the Borough. Plans were passed for 133 new houses. The rainfall for the year was 20·8in. at Nanpantan, and 18·4in. at the sewage farm; the driest months were February, May, and December, and the wettest June and August. Seven patients were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, 6 suffering from Typhoid Fever and 1 from Diphtheria. The regulations with respect to dairies, cowsheds, and milk shops have been well observed during the year. The common lodging houses have been visited at various hours of the day and night. Legal proceedings were instituted and a conviction obtained in the case of exposure for sale of unsound meat; similar proceedings were also taken in one case of overcrowding. Five hundred and six inspections under the Factory and Workshops Act of 1901 were made, one nuisance was discovered and abated, and in 8 cases the work was stopped to home workers in whose houses Infectious disease existed.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. T. A. DURRANT.

Nett

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
8,797	24·1	10·9	0·3	66

All the rates shew an improvement on last year, except the Death rate; the Infant Mortality and Zymotic rate being exceptionally low. From Zymotic diseases there were 3 deaths, viz.:—One each from Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Continued Fever. There were 8 deaths from Phthisis and 1 from other Tubercular diseases. Voluntary notification of Phthisis has been adopted, and the disinfection of premises used by such patients is carried out. The total number of notifications of Infectious diseases was 74, viz.:—Diphtheria 4, Erysipelas 10, Scarlet Fever 42, and Varicella 18. Thirty-seven of the Scarlet Fever cases occurred in the first three months of the year, and 30 of them in the Little Bowden area. The source of the outbreak could not be located; most of the cases were of a mild type. Sixteen cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, being those which were the more difficult to isolate at home. The Scarlet Fever block has been of considerable use in this outbreak, and no doubt the prompt removal of certain of the more difficult cases to manage had a bearing in reducing what at one time looked like being an extensive outbreak. The general sanitary condition of the town is good. The water supply is pure and ample, and in addition there are 77 wells used by private owners; six samples of water were analysed, and one condemned. The complaint of the nuisance from the Tan Yard has received considerable attention during the year; many observations and inspections have been made; strong actions and representations were made by the Council in October, when the condition was certified by the Medical Officer of Health to be a nuisance; certain remedies have been undertaken but the matter is not yet finally settled.

Market Harborough,
with Great and
Little Bowden,
4520 acres.

MELTON MOWBRAY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Nett

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality
7,957	28·9	14	1·5	104

It is satisfactory to record that while the Birth rate is slightly above the mean for the preceding decennium, all the Mortality rates are considerably below the average. From Zymotic diseases, there were 10 deaths, viz.:—Measles 5, Whooping Cough 1, and Diarrhœa 4. Phthisis caused 4 deaths and other Tubercular diseases 1. Phthisis is now voluntarily notifiable, and 6 notifications were received. Seventy-four notifications of Infectious diseases were

Melton Mowbray,
3272 acres.

received, being Diphtheria 3, Erysipelas 6, Scarlet Fever 17, Enteric Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 2, Chicken Pox 45. Most of the Scarlet Fever cases occurred sporadically in the first quarter of the year. The new Melton and Belvoir Joint Hospital was opened on December 4th; the administrative block is more than ample for the requirements of the Hospital. The public water supply is now ample in quantity and remains excellent in quality. A house to house inspection of the district has been made, and a much larger record of rectified insanitation is anticipated. Under the Factory and Workshops Act, attention is directed to the inadequate ventilation in two tailoring establishments where gas stoves are used.

QUORNDON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. H. SKIPWORTH.

Nett

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
2,300	28·2	9·5	0·9	123

Quorndon,
2123 acres.

The Death rate is an exceptionally low one, and the other rates compare very favourably with those of last year. In addition to the 14 deaths occurring in the district, 4 deaths of persons belonging to the district took place outside, viz.:—2 in the Barrow Workhouse and 2 in the Loughborough Dispensary. From Zymotic diseases there were 2 deaths, one each from Whooping Cough and Diarrhœa. There was one death from Phthisis. Eight notifications of Infectious diseases were received, 6 being of Scarlet Fever, and 2 of Erysipelas. The Scarlet Fever cases occurred early in the year; every precaution was taken, and the disease did not spread. A few cases of Measles occurred during the latter part of December, and the schools were closed for a few days before the Christmas holidays. Generally speaking, the district has been very free from Zymotic disease. The sewage works are acting satisfactorily. Scavenging has been well carried out. Very many privy middens have been abolished during the last few years, and many water closets have superseded pails. The usual inspections of the district have been made. The registration of cowsheds, milkshops, and dairies has been adopted during the year.

SHEPSHED.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. T. BELL.

Nett.

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
5,500	26·1	17·2	1·4	174

Shepshed,
5280 acres.

The rates are, generally speaking, unsatisfactory. From Zymotic diseases there were 8 deaths, viz.:—Whooping Cough 6, and Diarrhœa 2. There were 8 deaths from Phthisis and 2 from

other Tubercular diseases. Of Infectious diseases there were 30 notifications, viz.:—Erysipelas 14, Scarlet Fever 11, Enteric Fever 3, Puerperal Fever 2. Whooping Cough was prevalent during the month of February. There was an epidemic of German Measles commencing in the middle of March; all the schools, including Sunday schools were closed. There was some scarcity of water from the wells during the summer; the main for the supply from the Blackbrook reservoir will be laid at an early date. Scavenging is done by contract, and is not wholly satisfactory. Plans for 9 new houses have been passed under the Factory and Workshops Act; two nuisances were abated, and in 3 instances at the homes of outworkers Infectious diseases existed. Good progress has been made at the sewage farm, and it is hoped that the work will soon be completed; the need for a new sewer along Leicester Road becomes more pressing.

THURMASTON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Nett				
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
1,758	27·3	11·9	0·00	83

The Death rate is the lowest yet recorded for the district, and the Infant Mortality rate is also exceptionally low. It is satisfactory to record a "nil" Zymotic Death rate. There was one death from Phthisis and 1 from other Tubercular diseases. As regards Infectious diseases, for the third successive year, there has been an almost clean bill of health; the notifications totalled 2, being 1 each of Erysipelas and Scarlet Fever. The latter, which was imported from Leicester, was effectually isolated at home. The dairymen, cowkeepers, and milkmen are now registered, and their premises are regularly inspected. The grossly insanitary slaughter shed to which attention was drawn in the last annual report, has been closed, and the model bye-laws issued by the Local Government Board have been adopted. Under the Factory and Workshops Act 5 nuisances were abated.

Thurmaston,
1627 acres.

WIGSTON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Nett.				
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
9,130	24·3	11·5	1·3	117

The Zymotic and Infant Mortality rates are not quite so good as last year, but all the Death rates are below the mean for the preceding decennium. From Zymotic diseases 12 deaths were registered, viz.:—Diphtheria 6, Scarlet Fever 3, Diarrhœa 2, Measles 1. There was also 1 death from Erysipelas, 1 from Rubella, and 1 from Cere-

Wigston,
2940 acres.

bro-Spinal Meningitis ("Spotted" Fever). With regard to the latter, disinfection was carried out and contacts kept under strict supervision. This disease has since been made compulsorily notifiable in the district. There were 5 deaths from Phthisis and 7 from other Tubercular diseases. Phthisis is voluntarily notifiable, but no notifications were received. The notifications of Infectious diseases totalled 128, viz.:—Diphtheria 37, Erysipelas 12, Scarlet Fever 34, Chicken Pox 45. Thirty-five of the Diphtheria, and 30 of the Scarlet Fever cases were removed to the Blaby Isolation Hospital. A special report was made on the outbreak of Diphtheria; the case mortality was higher during the period of drought when the sewers were inadequately flushed, and the streets unwatered; the large proportion of the cases occurred, as in previous years, in houses with large open ash pits, and their too frequent accompaniment, the privy pit; the Council is strongly urged to use more expedition in the abolition of these insanitary structures. As a result of this report a sanitary survey of the town is now in progress. Scarlet Fever, as in previous years, has been more prevalent in South, than in Old, Wigston. The disease prevailed more or less throughout the year. With a view to circumscribing the ill effects of any "return" cases, all children in households to which patients return from hospital are excluded from school for a fortnight. Whooping Cough was prevalent in April and May, and the Bell Street Schools were closed. Measles was prevalent at South Wigston in November; school closure was resorted to. Under the Factory and Workshops Act, 2 nuisances were abated, and Infectious disease was present in 5 homes of outworkers. The rainfall, taken by the Surveyor, totalled 18·39 inches; the wettest months being June, August, and September.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Nett

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
142,607	25·4	14·2	1·0	105

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. G. S. HART.

Nett.

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
15,132	33·3	13·6	0·5	130

The Mortality rates are all satisfactory. From Zymotic diseases there were 7 deaths, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 3, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 2, Enteric Fever 1. From Phthisis there were 9 deaths, and from other Tubercular diseases 7. The notifications of Infectious diseases totalled 73, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 56, Diphtheria 3, Enteric Fever 4, Erysipelas 10. Of the Scarlet Fever cases 17 occurred at Sweptstone, and 9 at Worthington. The Sweptstone epidemic occurred mostly in July, the disease was of a mild type, and was thought by the parents to be Measles; and on the first visit of inspection 10 cases were found in the peeling stage; the schools were closed for a month. Fifty per cent. of the notified cases were removed to the Swannington Hospital; great difficulty is still experienced in getting consent for removal. Two of the three Diphtheria cases proved fatal; in connection with one of these, insanitary defects were found. The anti-toxin treatment is most satisfactory. Epidemics of Measles occurred at Swannington, Newton Burgoland, Measham, and Donisthorpe, and the schools were closed. Whooping Cough was prevalent at Osgathorpe in October and November, and at Staunton Harold in December, and in each case the schools were closed. Sewers were laid in the newer part of Ravenstone; this forms the first section of the work required in the parish. The outfall of the sewer at Standard Hill has been considerably improved. At Donisthorpe the main sewer has been stopped at two distinct places on different occasions; the sewer will undoubtedly have to be relaid at an early date. The sewage from a portion of the Moira Road is being dealt with, and an extension of the sewers on the Ashby Road is contemplated. No satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at on the question of scavenging the parish of Donisthorpe, but at Measham the scavenging has been carried out in a very satisfactory manner, and the same system will be beneficial to every parish in the district. The water supply of the upper part of Measham is still most unsatisfactory; the numerous reports presented have received little attention and support. Under the Factory and Workshops Act, one underground bakehouse in Measham has been altered, and there is now no such bakehouse in the district.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch,
31,955 acres.
19 parishes.

BARROW-ON-SOAR.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Nett.

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
22,794	24·4	12·4	1·14	82

Barrow-on-Soar,
41,510 acres.
30 parishes.

The Birth rate is the lowest so far recorded in the district, and is considerably below the mean for the preceding decennium. The Death rate and Infant Mortality rate are both by far the lowest ever published. From Zymotic diseases there were 25 deaths, viz.:—Small Pox 1, Measles 2, Scarlet Fever 4, Whooping Cough 7, Diphtheria 1, and Diarrhœa 10. There were 27 deaths from Phthisis, and 6 from other Tubercular diseases. Consumption has been made a voluntarily notifiable disease; so far only 13 notifications have been received, but it is hoped that in future the provision will generally be taken advantage of. Simple instructions are issued to notified cases; insanitation and uncleanness should be rectified; and the routine cleansing and disinfection after fatal cases is advised. Of Infectious diseases there were 251 notifications (occurring in 184 houses) viz.:—Small Pox 3, Diphtheria 28, Membranous Croup 1, Erysipelas 39, Scarlet Fever 172, Enteric Fever 5, Continued Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 2. Single cases of these diseases occurred in single houses, except those of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, there being 28 Diphtheria cases in 24 houses, and 172 Scarlet Fever cases in 109 houses. The Small Pox cases were dealt with in the last annual report. Eight of the Diphtheria cases occurred at Sileby, 7 at Mountsorrel, 4 at Barrow, and 3 at Rothley. Of the Scarlet Fever cases 70 were notified from Mountsorrel, 33 from Sileby, 30 from Anstey, and 23 from Barrow. In Mountsorrel a very mild type of the disease was prevalent in February, March, and April, when 55 cases were notified. In Sileby the cases were fairly uniformly spread over the first half of the year. In both villages, on visiting the schools, at least one source of infection was located and removed; and in both cases the schools were closed. Only one child under 1 year of age contracted the disease. Measles prevailed at Mountsorrel in January, and at Sileby in May, and in both cases it necessitated school closure. In thirteen of the largest villages refuse is removed by contractors at a total cost of £937, including £124 for renewal of faulty pails; the cleansing is generally done weekly. The nine sewage farm and sewerage schemes have received the usual attention; at Sileby all the private drains have been disconnected from the old, and connected up to the new, sewers and the sewage is being pumped on to land, but the disposal works are still incomplete. New sewers have also been laid at Barkby Thorpe, Cropstone, and Mountsorrel; 13 ventilating columns were erected at Barkby, and 7 at Syston. Plans for 97 new houses have been passed; 20 samples of water were analysed, 17 condemned, and public supply substituted. Twelve nuisances were abated in 88 workshops, and 29 homes of 628 outworkers contained Infectious illnesses.

BELVOIR.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. H. GLOVER.

Nett

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
3,485	14·1	12·3	0·3	184

The Birth and Death rates approach very nearly to the same figure. The Zymotic Death rate remains very low, but the Infant Mortality rate is very bad. From Zymotic diseases there was one death, viz., from Diarrhœa. There were 2 deaths from Phthisis, and 1 from other Tubercular diseases. Seventy-eight notifications were received, being 71 of Chicken Pox, 4 of Erysipelas, 2 of Scarlet Fever, and one of Diphtheria. Forty-three of the Chicken Pox cases were notified from Redmile, and 25 from Barkeston and Plungar; the disease spread from Plungar to Barkeston, and thence to Redmile; the schools were closed. One case of Scarlet Fever was imported from Nottingham. There was a mild epidemic of Mumps in Muston and Bottesford towards the end of the year. The voluntary notification of consumption was adopted. A summary of Meteorological observations taken at Belvoir Castle is as follows:—Total rainfall 22·52 inches (being 4·34 inches below the average); total sunshine, 1,578 hours (77 hours above the average); there were 50 sunless days.

Belvoir,
17,352 acres.
9 parishes.

BILLESDON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Nett

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
6,117	18·1	15·3	1·3	135

The Mortality and sickness statistics shew an appreciable retrogression from the high standard of the previous three years; the Death rate is the highest yet recorded in the district. From Zymotic diseases there were 8 deaths, viz.:—Diphtheria 5, Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 1, and Diarrhœa 1. There were 6 deaths from Phthisis, and 2 from other Tubercular diseases. The notifications of Infectious diseases totalled 98, viz.:—Diphtheria 34, Scarlet Fever 55, Erysipelas 7, Continued Fever 1, Chicken Pox 1. There were also 28 notifications of Impetigo (this is the only district in the county in which this disease is notifiable), and 4 of Phthisis. Diphtheria prevailed chiefly in the parish of Burton Overy, where 17 cases, 4 of which proved fatal, were notified; the disease commenced to be epidemic early in February, and cases occurred within regular intervals to the end of July, and was no doubt due to insanitary conditions; the village cases occurred on 9 premises, not one of which could be described as sanitary, and some were grossly insanitary; insanitary pits are in strong evidence, as also is the nuisance from a

Billesdon,
51,005 acres.
42 parishes

polluted ditch; the substitution of pails and an efficient system of scavenging are recommended. Six cases of Diphtheria occurred at Newton Harcourt, where considerable improvements in insanitation have now been effected; seven other cases occurred at Great Glen and 3 at Lowesby. Of the Scarlet Fever cases 13 occurred at Great Glen; 11 at Billesdon, 11 at Gaulby, and 7 in a small cottage at Cold Newton. Eighteen of the Impetigo cases were notified in Billesdon, and school closure was resorted to in January. Measles prevailed in Humberstone in March, and necessitated school closure. Under the Factory and Workshops Act 2 nuisances were abated, and in one home of an outworker Infectious disease was present.

BLABY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
17,260	23·0	11·5	0·3	108

Blaby,
21,823 acres.
42 parishes.

The mortality statistics compare satisfactorily with the average for the preceding decennium, and more especially so the Zymotic Death rate; the latter rate has been a low one for the last 4 years; the Zymotic deaths totalled 6, viz.:—Measles 2, Diphtheria 1, Enteric Fever 2, and Diarrhoea 1. There were 17 deaths from Phthisis, and 9 from other Tubercular diseases. The total notifications of Infectious diseases was 236, viz.:—Diphtheria 22, Erysipelas 22, Scarlet Fever 29, Enteric Fever 28, and Chicken Pox 135. Of the 22 Diphtheria cases 10 were in Cosby, 3 in East Wigston, and 3 in Kilby. The latter cases were preceded and accompanied by several cases of sore throat; the schools were closed; a house to house inspection of the whole village was made, and the well water analysed with the result that much of the latter was found to be polluted. Seven of the Diphtheria cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. The Scarlet Fever cases were largely distributed throughout the district, 9 of the cases occurred at Glenfield, and 5 at Blaby; 12 cases in all were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Twenty-two of the Enteric Fever cases occurred in Cosby; a special report was submitted on this outbreak, the origin of which was traced to a well polluted through a defective drain near by; 20 of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. A special sanitary survey of the villages of Cosby, Littlethorpe, and Whetstone, in accordance with instructions from the Local Government Board, was completed, and was the subject of a special report. A public scavenger is recommended for Countesthorpe and Huncote. Application has been made to the Local Government Board to sanction the sewage scheme for Glenfield. The adoption of more modern bye-laws is recommended. Under the Factory and Workshops Act, 30 nuisances were abated.

CASTLE DONINGTON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. A. HOGG.

Nett.

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
6,258	26·8	13·7	1·6	119

Considered together, the above rates, excepting the Zymotic rate, are proportionately better than last year. From Zymotic diseases there were 10 deaths, viz. :—Measles 5, Whooping Cough 1, Diphtheria 1, and Diarrhœa 3. There were 2 deaths from Phthisis and 1 from other Tubercular diseases. The notification of Infectious diseases totalled 23, being Scarlet Fever 22, and Membranous Croup 1. The Scarlet Fever cases were distributed as follows :—Kegworth 7, Castle Donington 6, Hemington 4, Breedon 3, and Lockington 2. The disease was of a very mild type. Attempts were made to get patients into the Draycott Isolation Hospital, but the hospital was always full, and was therefore not available; the existing arrangements with that Hospital Committee cannot be considered to be of the slightest value. Measles occurred at Kegworth early in the year, and the schools were closed. The public water supply has been extended at Castle Donington and Kegworth; eight samples of well water were analysed, and 7 found to be polluted. Attention has been paid to the question of excrement and sewage disposal, but the much needed public scavengers have not yet been appointed. Out of the Factory and Workshops Act 21 nuisances were abated, 2 cases in Infectious disease occurred in houses of home workers.

Castle Donington,
14,486 acres.
7 parishes.

HALLATON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Nett

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
1,840	22·2	10·8	0·00	24

These Mortality rates are not only below the mean for the preceding decennium, but are, so far as can be ascertained, the lowest recorded in the district. There were no deaths from Zymotic diseases. From Phthisis 2 deaths occurred, and 1 from other Tubercular diseases; all three were in the parish of Great Easton. There were only two notifications of Infectious illness, both being of Scarlet Fever; one occurring at Hallaton and the other at Medbourne. Whooping Cough was prevalent at Medbourne in September, and involved school closure. There are no factories and only 8 workshops, 6 of which are bakehouses; all are kept in a cleanly condition, and the bakehouses are regularly limewashed.

Hallaton,
13,054 acres.
9 parishes.

HINCKLEY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
13,855	24·3	12·4	2·0	109

Hinckley,
18,071 acres
11 parishes.

The Birth rate is the lowest so far recorded, and is approximately 25 per cent. below the mean of the preceding decennium. The most unsatisfactory feature is the Zymotic Death rate, which is the highest since 1900. From Zymotic diseases there were 27 deaths, as follows:—Measles 10, Scarlet Fever 2, Whooping Cough 13, and Enteric Fever 2. There were 10 deaths from Consumption, and 10 from other Tubercular diseases. Of Infectious diseases there were 116 notifications, viz.:—Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 12, Erysipelas 14, Scarlet Fever 78, Enteric Fever 11, Puerperal Fever 1. Six of the Diphtheria cases occurred at Burbage; the disease was generally of a mild type. Of the Scarlet Fever cases 48 occurred at Earl Shilton, and 18 at Barwell; the disease was chiefly prevalent at Earl Shilton during September, October, and November, and the Infants' schools were closed; 43 cases in all were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Of the Typhoid Fever cases, 5 occurred at Barwell and 5 at Earl Shilton. Most of these cases were associated with gross insanitation and dangerous domestic pits; defective drains were also in evidence, and most of the wells were heavily polluted. Special attention is drawn to these insanitary conditions, and urgent recommendations made for their removal. Measles has been especially prevalent, in February and March at Barwell; in April at Earl Shilton; in May at Stoney Stanton; in September at Burbage, and in November at Stoke Golding; in each instance school closure was resorted to; there were 10 deaths, 9 of which were of children under 5 years of age. Whooping Cough was prevalent in Burbage, Barwell, Sapcote, and Stoney Stanton; 13 fatal cases were recorded, 6 being in infants under 1 year, and the remainder but little older. It is regretted that there is no hospital for the isolation of Enteric Fever. A special report is appended with regard to the sewage outfalls from Barwell, pointing out that the sewage is delivered by 4 different outfalls into water courses, but one of these has been intercepted, and the sewage discharged on to land specially obtained for the purpose; the two other largest sewers are to be intercepted in the same way. Under the Factory and Workshops Act 8 nuisances were abated, and there was Infectious disease in 21 homes of outworkers.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. T. CORCORAN.

Nett

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
4,387	25·7	16·9	1·4	132

The increased Infant Mortality was due to the Zymotic deaths, and the increased general Death rate is due largely to an increase in the deaths of aged persons. From Zymotic diseases there were 6 deaths, viz.:—Measles 4, Diarrhœa 2. Six deaths were registered from Phthisis, and 1 from other Tubercular diseases. The notifications of Infectious diseases totalled 24, being Scarlet Fever 12, Enteric Fever 7, Erysipelas 5. Three of the Scarlet Fever cases occurred at Hathern, where the disease was brought by infected hawkers. Five of the Enteric Fever cases occurred at Hoton, and were attributable to drinking impure water. Measles was epidemic at Hathern in March, and at Nanpantan in May, necessitating school closure in each instance; 4 deaths occurred at Hathern. Epidemics of Chicken Pox occurred at Nanpantan in March and Thorpe Acre in October, and the schools were closed in each case. Thirty samples of water were analysed, and 10 were condemned. Under the Factory and Workshops Act 10 notices were sent to abate nuisances, and work was stopped in the homes of 2 home workers on account of Scarlet Fever.

Loughborough,
20,344 acres.
13 parishes.

LUTTERWORTH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Nett

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality
9,320	23·0	15·5	0·4	148

The Mortality rates are all appreciably below the average. From Zymotic diseases there were 4 deaths, viz.:—Diphtheria 1, Enteric Fever 1, and Diarrhœa 2. Phthisis caused 4 deaths, and other Tubercular diseases 4. The notifications of Infectious diseases totalled 68, being Diphtheria 10, Scarlet Fever 13, Enteric Fever 1, Erysipelas 16, Chicken Pox 28. Diphtheria was scattered throughout the district, but at Claybrooke the cases were accompanied by a prevalence of sore throats, and the schools were closed. Seven of the Scarlet Fever cases occurred at Broughton Astley; after a medical inspection the schools were closed, and no further cases occurred. Schools were closed on account of Measles at Ashby Parva and Broughton Astley in February; Dunton Bassett and Leire in March. Lutterworth in April, and Gilmorton in June; on account of Rubella at Bitteswell in January, and Arnesby in November; and on account of Whooping Cough at Shearsby in October. An inspec-

Lutterworth,
44,847 acres.
30 parishes.

tion of a common lodging house at Lutterworth shewed it to be in a dirty state. Under the Factory and Workshops Act 8 nuisances were abated, and Infectious disease was present in homes of 2 home workers.

MARKET BOSWORTH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. T. G. KELLY.

	Nett.			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
19,483	32·0	15·5	1·7	126

Market Bosworth,
21,714 acres.
22 parishes.

In estimating the population allowance has been made for the increase in the parish of Ratby due to the absorption of part of the parish of Kirby Muxloe in the Blaby Rural District. The Mortality rates are all worse than last year, the increase in the Zymotic rate being mainly attributable to the number of deaths from Measles. From Zymotic diseases there were 33 deaths, viz.:—Measles 12, Scarlet Fever 5, Whooping Cough 5, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 3, Enteric Fever 2, and Diarrhœa 6. There were 14 deaths from Phthisis, and 6 from other Tubercular diseases; Phthisis is voluntarily notifiable in the district, but is a failure. The number of Infectious diseases notified was 177, being Scarlet Fever 133, Small Pox 2, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 11, Erysipelas 23, Enteric Fever 5, and Puerperal Fever 3. Eighty-eight of the Scarlet Fever notifications were received from Ratby, and 13 from Market Bosworth; the epidemic at Ratby was continuing from the previous year until the middle of September, and the slight outbreak at Market Bosworth occurred in March and April; the disease was generally of a very mild type, and this character was in all probability largely responsible for its continued prevalence at Ratby. Measles was very prevalent all over the district; the opinion is expressed that further efforts should be made to lessen the mortality from this disease. The small number of Enteric Fever cases is very gratifying. Two cases of Small Pox occurred at the end of May and June; all the known contacts, except the second case, were vaccinated; the disease was imported from Hucknall Torkard. Public scavengers are recommended for Markfield, Barleston, Newbold Verdon, and Desford. Under the Factory and Workshops Act 4 nuisances were abated. Fifty-six samples of water were analysed and 15 condemned. The report gives a summary of sanitary work carried out in each parish. To the report is attached a copy of the Report of the Medical Officer to the Ibstock Isolation Hospital, from which it appears that 27 cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted to the Hospital and all recovered; and that one case admitted in the year 1904 died; also that the expense of treating cases at the Ibstock Hospital was found to be much less than sending them for treatment to other hospitals.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. E. V. PHILLIPS.

Nett.

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
7,250	23·6	14·2	1·7	123

The Infant Mortality and Zymotic rates are both much worse than last year. From Zymotic diseases there were 12 deaths, viz.:—Measles 1, Scarlet Fever 2, Whooping Cough 2, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 6, and Enteric Fever 1. Five deaths were attributed to Phthisis. The Infectious diseases notified numbered 44, being Diphtheria 25, Scarlet Fever 16, Enteric Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 2. Twenty-four of the Diphtheria cases occurred at Fleckney; this epidemic was the subject of a special report and inspection of the village; insanitary conditions prevailed, and in the older property the privies are in a foul and defective condition; the water supply is very bad; eventually in 1906 the schools were closed for a long period and several insanitary conditions on the school premises were remedied. A new sewage disposal scheme for Fleckney has been sanctioned by the Local Government Board. Scarlet Fever was epidemic in the Langton villages, and was generally of a mild type; the schools were closed for some weeks. An epidemic of Whooping Cough occurred at Mowsley, and the schools were closed. Twenty samples of water were analysed, and 8 condemned. Under the Factory and Workshops Act 1 nuisance was abated. The rainfall at Kibworth for the year was 18·88 inches, being the smallest rainfall for 18 years.

Market Harborough,
32,224 acres.
20 parishes.

MELTON MOWBRAY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. W. TIBBLES.

Nett.

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Rate.	Infant Mortality.
15,426	21·8	13·2	0·6	89

All the rates are considerably below those for last year. From Zymotic diseases there were 9 deaths, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 2, Diphtheria 6, Diarrhoea 1. From Phthisis there were 14 deaths, and from other Tubercular diseases 7. The total notifications of Infectious diseases was 141; being Diphtheria 26, Erysipelas 9, Scarlet Fever 73, Enteric Fever 1, Chicken Pox 32. Nineteen cases of Scarlet Fever occurred at Stathern, mostly from July to September; 23 cases occurred at Somerby, commencing in March, preceded for several weeks by cases of “sore throat with vomiting and fever symptoms”; the schools were closed. Diphtheria, which was very prevalent in some parishes in 1904, continued in odd mild cases through the early months of 1905. Measles was prevalent in many of the parishes

Melton Mowbray,
91,848 acres.
56 parishes.

and schools were closed at Hoby and Long Clawson. Whooping Cough was prevalent in the autumn at Asfordby, Burton Lazars, Scalford, Waltham, Branstone, and Buckminster, and schools were closed at Burton Lazars and Scalford. Twenty villages were inspected during the year and many insanitary conditions remedied. The number of cowkeepers, dairymen, and purveyors of milk is about 400. The new sewerage scheme for Stathern is in progress; new sewers have also been laid at Long Clawson, Wymondham, Nether Broughton, and Saxby. Plans for 29 new buildings were passed. Under the Factory and Workshops Act 2 nuisances were abated, and Infectious disease was present in six houses; several lots of bedding were destroyed from infected houses. The recrudescence of Diphtheria at Long Clawson and Hoby accentuates the necessity for proper attention to the sewage disposal of these places. To the report it attached a meteorological table prepared by Dr. J. T. Tibbles, of Melton Mowbray.

TABLE I.—Showing the Area, Census Population, Number of Inhabited Houses, the Average Number of Persons per House in 1901, and Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Population, 1905.	Census 1901.			Isolation Hospitals	
			Population.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Average No. of Persons per House.	Provided.	Type.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	4247	4722	4722	1008	4.68	Yes.	Iron.
Ashby Woulds ..	1876	3115	2799	535	5.23	Yes.	Iron.
Coalville	5980	16800	15280	3105	4.92	Yes.	Iron.
Hinckley	3332	11500	11304	2453	4.57	Yes.	Iron.
Loughborough ..	3045	22832	21508	4702	4.59	Yes.	Iron.
Market Harborough	4520	8797	7735	1628	4.75	Yes.	Iron.
Melton Mowbray ..	3272	7957	7454	1604	4.64	No.	
Quorndon	2122	2300	2173	488	4.45	No.	
Shepshed	5280	5500	5293	1162	4.55	No.	
Thurmaston	1627	1758	1732	397	4.36	No.	
Wigston	2940	9130	8404	1819	4.61	Yes.	Brick.
Totals ..	38,241	94,411	88,404	18,901	4.67	7	

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Population 1904.	Census 1901.			Isolation Hospitals	
			Population.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Average No. of Persons per House.	Provided.	Type.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	31995	15132	14447	3084	4.68	Yes.	Brick.
Barrow-on-Soar ..	44510	22794	21614	4736	4.56	No.	
Belvoir	17352	3485	3459	859	4.02	No.	
Billesdon	51005	6117	6172	1419	4.34	No.	
Blaby	28823	17260	16569	3557	4.65	Yes.	Brick.
Castle Donington ..	14486	6258	6226	1437	4.33	No.	
Hallaton	13054	1840	1925	482	3.99	No.	
Hinckley	18071	13855	12632	2716	4.64	Yes.	Iron.
Loughborough ..	20344	4387	4387	1036	4.22	No.	
Lutterworth	44847	9320	9448	2394	3.94	No.	
Market Bosworth ..	53566	19483	18547	3992	4.64	Yes.	Iron.
Market Harborough	30224	7250	7250	1693	4.28	No.	
Melton Mowbray ..	91848	15426	15065	3423	4.32	No.	
Totals ..	460,125	142,607	137,489	30,828	4.45	4	

TOTALS FOR COUNTY.

Urban Districts ..	38241	94411	88404	18,901	4.67	7	
Rural Districts ..	460125	142607	137489	30,828	4.45	4	
Totals ..	498,366	247,018	225,893	49,729	4.60	11	

† Hospitals for the Isolation of Small Pox are provided for the whole Administrative County by the Leicestershire Small Pox Hospital Committee. They are Iron buildings, lined with adamant cement.

TABLE 2. Showing ESTIMATED POPULATION, VITAL STATISTICS, and DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS for the Year 1905.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT.	YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES—TOTAL.		Deaths of Non-residents registered in district.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond district.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES—DEFT.		DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		
			Rate.*		Rate.*		Rate.*								
			Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.			Number.	Rate.*			
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Averages	4,609	126	27.3	18	143	91	19.5	..	..	..	..	..	6	1.3
	1895-1904	4,722	124	26.2	13	105	86	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	2	0.4
Ashby Woulds	Averages	2,823	96	34.0	10	104	35	12.3	..	..	..	..	..	5	1.4
	1895-1904	3,115	99	31.8	8	80	37	11.8	..	..	..	..	..	2	0.6
	Averages	14,372	546	38.0	85	154	223	15.3	..	..	..	..	..	31	2.2
Coalville	1895-1904	16,800	530	31.6	91	171	243	14.4	..	..	..	..	..	35	2.1
	Averages	11,483	345	30.0	55	157	179	15.6	17	11	..	168	14.6	22	1.8
	1895-1904	11,500	367	31.9	52	142	162	14.1	22	10	..	152	13.3	14	1.2
Hinckley	Averages	21,087	600	28.4	97	168	338	16.1	31	11	2	329	15.5	48	2.2
	1895-1904	22,832	644	28.2	93	144	337	14.7	36	18	2	321	14.0	43	2.0
	Averages	7,546	199	26.2	19	95	99	13.4	12	9	..	90	11.9	8	1.0
Loughborough	1895-1904	8,797	212	24.1	14	66	106	12.0	14	10	..	96	10.9	3	0.3
	Averages	7,325	209	28.5	34	162	122	16.6	13	..	..	..	..	15	2.0
	1895-1904	7,957	230	28.9	24	104	117	14.7	15	9	..	112	14.0	10	1.3
Market Harborough	Averages	2,063	61	29.7	8	125	31	15.2	..	..	..	..	..	5	2.3
	1895-1904	2,300	65	28.2	8	123	18	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	2	0.9
	Averages	5,069	154	30.4	21	139	74	14.7	..	..	..	..	..	7	1.4
Melton Mowbray	1895-1904	5,500	144	26.1	25	174	92	16.7	..	..	..	..	..	8	1.4
	Averages	1,725	52	30.1	9	175	30	17.4	..	..	..	..	..	4	2.1
	1894-1904	1,758	48	27.3	4	83	19	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	0	0.0
Quorndon	Averages	8,230	254	30.5	37	145	111	13.4	..	..	..	..	..	15	1.6
	1895-1904	9,130	222	24.3	26	117	93	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	12	1.3
	Averages	86,332	2,642	30.6	393	149	1,333	15.4	96	96	..	..	..	166	1.9
Shepshed	1895-1904	94,411	2,685	28.4	358	133	1,310	13.9	96	96	..	..	..	131	1.4
	Averages	8,230	254	30.5	37	145	111	13.4	..	..	..	..	..	15	1.6
	1895-1904	9,130	222	24.3	26	117	93	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	12	1.3
Thurmaston	Averages	1,725	52	30.1	9	175	30	17.4	..	..	..	..	..	4	2.1
	1894-1904	1,758	48	27.3	4	83	19	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	0	0.0
	Averages	8,230	254	30.5	37	145	111	13.4	..	..	..	..	..	15	1.6
Wigston	1895-1904	9,130	222	24.3	26	117	93	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	12	1.3
	Averages	86,332	2,642	30.6	393	149	1,333	15.4	96	96	..	..	..	166	1.9
	1895-1904	94,411	2,685	28.4	358	133	1,310	13.9	96	96	..	..	..	131	1.4
TOTALS	Averages	8,230	254	30.5	37	145	111	13.4	..	..	..	..	..	15	1.6
	1895-1904	9,130	222	24.3	26	117	93	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	12	1.3
	Averages	86,332	2,642	30.6	393	149	1,333	15.4	96	96	..	..	..	166	1.9
TOTALS	1895-1904	94,411	2,685	28.4	358	133	1,310	13.9	96	96	..	..	..	131	1.4

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Averages	13,353	459	34.3	58	126	194	14.5					
	1895-1904	15,132	504	33.3	52	130	190	12.5					
Barrow-on-Soar	Averages	21,300	601	28.2	80	133	340	15.9					
	1895-1904	22,794	557	24.4	46	82	314	13.8					
Belvoir	Averages	3,612	68	18.6	7	104	53	14.2					
	1895-1904	3,485	49	14.1	9	134	43	12.3					
Billesdon	Averages	6,188	122	19.7	12	103	85	13.7					
	1895-1904	6,117	111	18.1	15	135	136	22.2					
Blaby	Averages	16,350	456	27.8	53	116	230	14.0					
	1895-1904	17,260	397	23.0	43	108	202	11.6					
Castle Donington	Averages	6,260	161	25.7	21	134	94	15.0					
	1895-1904	6,258	168	26.8	20	119	79	12.6					
Hallaton	Averages	1,950	44	22.5	4	96	26	13.3					
	1895-1904	1,840	41	22.2	1	24	18	9.7					
Hinckley	Averages	12,350	400	32.3	46	115	167	13.5					
	1895-1904	13,855	337	24.3	37	109	167	12.0					
Loughborough	Averages	5,426	103	22.8	12	114	65	14.4					
	1895-1904	4,387	113	25.7	15	132	73	16.6					
Lutterworth	Averages	9,494	225	23.7	24	106	158	16.6					
	1895-1904	9,320	215	23.0	16	74	148	15.8					
Market Bosworth	Averages	18,351	593	32.3	70	118	265	14.5					
	1895-1904	19,483	621	32.0	78	126	300	15.4					
Market Harborough	Averages	6,992	170	24.2	16	94	96	13.7					
	1895-1904	7,250	171	23.6	21	123	97	13.5					
Melton Mowbray	Averages	15,078	391	26.6	40	102	209	13.8					
	1895-1904	15,426	338	21.8	30	89	201	13.0					
TOTALS	Averages	136,709	3,793	27.7	443	116	1,982	14.5					
	1895-1904	142,607	3,622	25.4	383	105	1,968	13.8					

TOTALS FOR THE COUNTY.

Urban Districts	Averages	86,332	2,642	30.6	393	149	1,333	15.4					
	1895-1904	94,411	2,685	28.4	358	133	1,310	13.8					
Rural Districts	Averages	136,709	3,793	27.7	443	116	1,982	14.5					
	1895-1904	142,607	3,622	25.4	383	105	1,968	13.8					
TOTALS	Averages	223,041	6,435	28.9	836	130	3,315	14.9					
	1895-1904	237,018	6,307	26.6	741	117	3,278	13.8					

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of illness, and dying there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of illness, and have died elsewhere.

† County here taken as one district.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1905.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	5
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	5 to 15.	..	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	16
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	3	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	3	8	23
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ASHBY WOULD'S.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 to 15.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COALVILLE.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	7	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	37
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	6	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	15
	5 to 15.	..	5	..	..	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	29
	1 to 5.	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	7	..	15	29	39	..	..	..	..	..	90
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12

Note.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1905.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.
HINCKLEY.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	25 to 65.	2	..	..	29	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	36
	15 to 25.	1	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
	5 to 15.	3	..	1	6	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
	1 to 5.	..	..	1	2	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all ages.	6	..	2	49	85	1	..	..	..	..	..	143
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	6	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
LOUGHBOROUGH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	1	..	19	5	4	..	..	2	9	..	40
	15 to 25.	..	1	..	4	8	2	..	..	2	12	..	29
	5 to 15.	..	3	..	..	108	6	..	..	..	..	..	117
	1 to 5.	..	..	1	..	69	1	..	..	..	..	..	71
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	At all Ages.	..	5	1	23	195	13	..	..	4	21	..	262
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	7
MARKET HARBOROUGH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	5 to 15.	..	1	..	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	10	35
	1 to 5.	..	3	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	7	22
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	At all Ages.	..	4	..	10	42	..	..	..	..	..	18	74
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	16

Note.—† These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3 — Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1905.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.
MELTON MOWBRAY.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25 to 65.	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	2	5	1	14
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	5 to 15.	..	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	1	30	42
	1 to 5.	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	11	17
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
	At all Ages.	..	3	..	6	17	1	..	..	2	6	45	80
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
QUORNDON.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	5 to 15.	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHEPSHED.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	6
	5 to 15.	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	14	11	3	..	..	2	..	..	30
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1905.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.
THURMASTON.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
	5 to 15.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WIGSTON.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	25 to 65.	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	15 to 25.	..	5	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	I	12
	5 to 15.	..	21	..	I	18	..	..	..	..	..	14	54
	1 to 5.	..	8	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	26	45
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
	At all Ages.	..	37	..	12	34	..	..	..	..	..	45	128
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	35	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
TOTALS.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
	25 to 65.	2	5	..	82	12	38	..	..	5	17	I	162
	15 to 25.	I	6	..	27	29	13	..	..	3	12	I	92
	5 to 15.	3	34	I	10	240	8	..	..	..	I	62	359
	1 to 5.	..	14	2	2	137	2	..	..	..	..	44	201
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	16
	At all Ages.	6	59	3	133	426	61	..	..	8	30	116	842
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	6	36	..	..	124	18	..	..	..	..	..	184

Note.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1905.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25 to 65.	..	1	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
	5 to 15.	..	1	..	1	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
	1 to 5.	..	1	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	At all Ages.	..	3	..	10	56	4	..	..	..	..	..	73
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	1	..	4	28	3	..	..	..	..	..	36
BARROW-ON-SOAR.	65 and upwards	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	25 to 65.	2	4	..	18	2	3	..	..	1	6	..	36
	15 to 25.	..	5	..	4	9	2	..	..	1	4	..	25
	5 to 15.	..	13	..	7	113	..	..	1	..	2	..	136
	1 to 5.	..	5	1	3	47	..	..	..	..	1	..	57
	Under 1.	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	At all Ages.	3	28	1	39	172	5	..	1	2	13	..	264
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
BELVOIR.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	5 to 15.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	51
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	21
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	71	78
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1905.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.
BILLESDON.	At Ages †—Years.												
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
	25 to 65.	..	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	12
	15 to 25.	..	4	..	2	14	..	..	1	..	1	..	22
	5 to 15.	..	19	..	1	29	..	..	..	..	..	1	50
	1 to 5.	..	6	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
	Under 1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	At all ages.	..	34	..	7	55	..	..	1	..	4	1	102
BLABY.	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At Ages †—Years.												
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	25 to 65.	..	4	..	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	15
	15 to 25.	..	6	..	3	..	13	..	..	..	..	5	27
	5 to 15.	..	9	..	2	18	8	..	..	..	..	60	97
	1 to 5.	..	3	..	1	10	4	..	..	..	..	55	73
	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	15
CASTLE DONINGTON.	At all ages.	..	22	..	22	29	28	..	..	..	..	135	236
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	7	..	..	12	22	..	..	..	..	..	41
	At Ages †—Years.												
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	5 to 15.	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	1 to 5.	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
CASTLE DONINGTON.	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all ages.	..	..	1	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information,

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1905.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox	TOTAL.
HALLATON.	At Ages †—Years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25 to 65.	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
		15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5 to 15.	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	I
		1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	I
		Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.		..	..	..	I	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Cases Removed to Hospital.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HINCKLEY.	At Ages †—Years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		25 to 65.	..	2	..	7	2	7	..	..	I	..	19
		15 to 25.	..	..	..	2	8	3	..	..	..	..	13
		5 to 15.	..	6	I	3	5I	2	..	..	..	..	63
		1 to 5.	..	3	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	20
		Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.		..	11	I	14	78	12	..	..	I	..	117
	Cases Removed to Hospital.		..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	43
LOUGHBOROUGH.	At Ages †—Years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25 to 65.	..	..	..	5	I	2	..	..	..	..	8
		15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	I
		5 to 15.	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	13
		1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
		Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.		..	..	..	5	12	7	..	..	..	..	24
	Cases Removed to Hospital.		..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	I

Note.—† These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1905.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis,	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL
LUTTERWORTH.	At Ages †—Years.												
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	25 to 65.	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
	15 to 25.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
	5 to 15.	..	6	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	13	27
	1 to 5.	..	1	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	14
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
	At all Ages.	..	10	..	16	13	1	..	..	..	..	27	67
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARKET BOSWORTH.	At Ages †—Years.												
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	25 to 65.	1	1	..	14	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	21
	15 to 25.	1	..	..	3	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	18
	5 to 15.	..	4	1	2	69	2	..	..	..	..	..	78
	1 to 5.	..	4	1	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	At all Ages.	2	9	2	23	133	5	..	..	3	..	..	177
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	2	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
MARKET HARBOROUGH.	At Ages †—Years.												
	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	7
	15 to 25.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	5 to 15.	..	11	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
	1 to 5.	..	10	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	25	..	..	16	1	..	..	2	..	..	44
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1905.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.
MELTON MOWBRAY.	At Ages †—Years.												
	65 and upwards	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	5 to 15.	..	18	..	1	46	1	..	..	..	..	11	77
	1 to 5.	..	7	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	40
	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6
	At all Ages.	..	26	..	9	73	1	..	..	..	..	32	141
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS.	At Ages †—Years.												
	65 and upwards	1	1	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	36
	25 to 65.	3	22	..	73	21	17	..	..	7	8	1	152
	15 to 25.	1	17	..	16	55	26	..	1	1	5	11	133
	5 to 15.	..	88	2	18	388	17	..	1	..	2	135	651
	1 to 5.	..	40	3	6	190	4	..	..	..	1	97	341
	Under 1.	..	1	..	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	22	36
	At all Ages.	5	169	5	150	663	64	..	2	8	17	260	1349
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	4	8	..	4	110	26	..	..	..	..	..	152
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.	At Ages †—Years.												
	65 and upwards	1	1	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	48
	25 to 65.	5	27	..	155	33	55	..	..	12	25	2	314
	15 to 25.	2	23	..	43	84	39	..	1	4	17	12	225
	5 to 15.	3	122	3	28	628	25	..	1	..	3	197	1010
	1 to 5.	..	54	5	8	327	6	..	..	..	1	141	542
	Under 1.	..	1	..	4	17	..	..	..	..	..	30	52
	At all Ages.	11	228	8	283	1089	125	..	2	16	47	382	2191
	Cases Removed to Hospital.	10	44	..	4	234	44	..	..	..	..	..	336

Note.—† These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1905.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Fever { Enteric. Other continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.	
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards																													
		25 and under 65																													
		15 and under 25																													
		5 and under 15																													
		1 and under 5																													
		Under 1																													
		All ages.																													
		Deaths in Public Institutions.																													
ASHBY WOULD.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards																													
		25 and under 65																													
		15 and under 25																													
		5 and under 15																													
		1 and under 5																													
		Under 1																													
		All ages.																													
		Deaths in Public Institutions.																													
COALVILLE.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards																													
		25 and under 65																													
		15 and under 25																													
		5 and under 15																													
		1 and under 5																													
		Under 1																													
		All ages.																													
		Deaths in Public Institutions.																													

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1909.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Enteric.	Fever { Enteric. Other continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Disease.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.	
HINCKLEY.	At ages, years	65 and upwards	1	10	1	2	2	3	2	2	4	2	..	29	43
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	15	38
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	7
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	6
	1 and under 5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	22	16
	Under 1.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	52
All ages.		9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	4	7	..	..	1	14	2	4	4	13	8	..	1	2	..	7	..	10	3	74	162
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	14	22
	
LOUGHBOROUGH.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	1	1	3	5	10	1	5	1	..	44	68
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	6	3	10	5	2	2	..	..	4	..	..	12	2	2	25	92
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	16
	5 and under 15	2	..	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	6	9
	1 and under 5	..	15	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	8	2	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	2	36	43
	Under 1.	3	10	1	2	2	..	36	93
All ages.		18	2	2	2	5	1	2	..	3	14	2	1	3	..	30	15	15	33	6	..	..	4	2	2	20	2	18	8	115	321
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	23	36
	
MARKET HARBOUR.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	1	3	6	1	..	1	7	16	35
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	3	1	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	5	3	..	6	33
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
	5 and under 15	1	1	8
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	14
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	6	6	13	7	..	2	2	2	14	3	..	32	96	
All ages.		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	1	2
	

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1905.
URBAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Fever		Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.		
MELTON MOWBRAY.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	3	4	..	2	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	1	1	18	33
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	1	3	..	2	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	4	4	4	5	39	
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	
	1 and under 5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	2	..	..	..	4	3	2	3	7	..	2	4	..	3	..	7	5	34	112	
	Under 1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	9	2	..	..	..	3	2	3	7	..	2	4	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	10	15
	All ages.	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	15
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	1	1	2	1	10	15
QUORNDON.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	1	3	3	4
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	5
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18
	All ages.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.
SHEPESHED.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	1	5	4	4	14	28
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	9	19
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	8	2	7	10	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	..	11	25
	Under 1	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	2	7	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	..	38	92
	All ages.	1
	Deaths in Public Institutions.

TABLE 4 — Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1905.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

xiii.

Districts.	Causes of Death.																				All Causes.												
THURMASTON.	At ages, years.		Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Fever { Enteric. Other continued.		Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.	
	65 and upwards	25 and under 65	1	..	4	..	1	3	4	12
	15 and under 25	5 and under 15	1	1	4
	1 and under 5	Under 1	1	1
	All ages.	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	7	21	
Deaths in Public Institutions.
WIGSTON.	At ages, years.		1	2	3	4	1	3	4	16	30
	65 and upwards	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	3	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	2	16
	15 and under 25	5 and under 15	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	9
	1 and under 5	Under 1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	17
	All ages.	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	1	..	5	7	7	3	7	..	..	2	..	9	1	10	..	10	26	
Deaths in Public Institutions.	35	105	
TOTALS.	At ages, years.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	33	10	1	..	2	..	..	41	4	1	205	344
	65 and upwards	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	4	5	..	4	60	9	32	15	16	..	1	1	..	..	46	14	4	4	205	326
	15 and under 25	5 and under 15	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	19	4	6	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	7	..	..	15	61	
	1 and under 5	Under 1	..	30	1	1	11	..	3	1	2	..	4	3	..	1	12	13	..	26	20	15	..	..	1	66	..	6	6	28	158	
	All ages.	..	41	5	20	18	4	4	1	9	42	39	3	4	10	84	44	64	111	64	64	1	5	21	2	66	8	101	32	5	485	1294	
Deaths in Public Institutions.	1	5	4	5	4	5	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	3	..	58	87		

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1905.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.																All Causes.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-Cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Fever		Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Disease.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards																12	2</

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Fever { Enteric Other continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs	Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Acci- dents of Parturition	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.	
BILLESDON.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	25 and under 65	15 and under 25	5 and under 15	1 and under 5	Under 1																								
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	37
		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	26	
		..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
		..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15
	Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	2	9	2	4	..	..	..	..	6	..	10	3	..	41	94
	All ages.	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	7	1	4	7	1	..	..	2	..	..	7	1	3	..	27	57
	Deaths in Public Institutions.
BLABY.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	25 and under 65	15 and under 25	5 and under 15	1 and under 5	Under 1																								
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	12	3	6	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	2	..	38	60
		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	4	9	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	11	4	4	4	12	67
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	10
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	7
		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	13
		..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	21	43
	Under 1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	5	..	3	..	17	9	15	13	9	9	..	..	3	2	6	1	18	9	4	77	200
	All ages.	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	18
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	2	2
CASTLE DONINGTON.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	25 and under 65	15 and under 25	5 and under 15	1 and under 5	Under 1																								
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	15	28
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	4	17	
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	10
		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	3	2	9	2	2	6	20
	Under 1	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	4	7	6	..	..	2	..	..	3	2	9	2	2	29	79
	All ages.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1905.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Enteric.	Fever { Enteric. Other continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phtthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.		
HALLATON.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	1	2	1	5	6	
		25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	8
		15 and under 25	1	
		5 and under 15	1	1	
		1 and under 5	1	20	
	Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	9	20	..
	All ages.	1	2	..	9	20	..	
	Deaths in Public Institutions.
HINCKLEY.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	1	2	..	1	5	2	34	49	
		25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	32
		15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14
		5 and under 15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
		1 and under 5	..	9	2	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	14	32
	Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	37
	All ages.	..	10	2	13	..	..	2	..	2	..	3	1	1	1	10	10	11	4	13	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	13	5	60	172
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	3	3	
LOUGHBOROUGH.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	1	5	3	1	14	28	
		25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	18
		15 and under 25	1	2	
		5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
		1 and under 5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	15
	Under 1	..	1	
	All ages.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	1	8	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	31	71	..
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	1	..	1	2	

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1905.

RURAL DISTRICTS:

[illegible]

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1905.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Fever { Enteric. Other continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Acci- dents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.	
MELTON MOWBRAY.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	1	2	2	14	4	3	3	9	1	..	55	91
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	10	51
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	5 and under 15	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	11
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	5	14
	Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	14	7	20	8	12	1	..	..	..	3	1	18	8	..	93	201
	All ages.	2	..	6	1
	Deaths in Public Institutions.
TOTALS.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	1	8	..	5	..	2	2	6	1	70	57	24	24	2	98	19	1	389	690
	25 and under 65	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	..	6	3	3	3	77	13	71	14	24	24	2	..	..	..	..	81	17	13	119	489
	15 and under 25	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	24	7	..	1	2	2	1	..	1	..	2	8	4	1	15	78
	5 and under 15	..	2	9	3	10	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	7	10	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	20	81
	1 and under 5	..	29	7	14	11	3	..	1	4	6	..	..	..	2	10	..	19	29	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	31	171
	Under 1	..	5	..	15	2	..	..	2	22	11	..	1	..	2	14	..	36	30	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	6	..	162	387
	All ages.	1	36	17	32	26	3	9	25	27	32	3	6	6	118	55	142	129	111	5	1	1	3	72	15	200	54	15	736	1896	
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	1	1	22	..	14	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	6	8	12	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	9	2	..	58	153
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	1	10	..	3	3	7	1	101	90	34	40	3	2	2	..	..	139	23	2	594	1034
	25 and under 65	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	15	..	10	5	7	7	137	22	103	29	40	30	2	1	9	..	..	127	31	17	209	815
	15 and under 25	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	1	4	1	..	..	43	11	1	1	3	3	1	2	27	1	15	4	1	30	139	
	5 and under 15	..	2	11	3	16	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	10	16	1	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	15	6	..	30	124	
	1 and under 5	..	59	8	23	22	6	..	2	8	9	..	..	..	3	22	..	45	49	45	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	59	329	
	Under 1	..	16	1	26	2	1	..	2	59	35	..	1	..	2	27	..	72	45	..	..	..	..	2	4	12	..	299	749	
	All ages.	1	77	22	52	44	7	13	34	69	71	6	11	16	202	99	206	240	175	6	6	6	38	5	301	86	20	1221	3190		
	Deaths in Public Institutions.	1	1	22	..	14	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	15	10	13	16	1	1	1	1	3	1	13	5	..	116	240	

Table V.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

TOTALS—URBAN DISTRICTS.

Cause of Death.	All Causes		Common Infectious Diseases.				Diarrhoeal Diseases.				Wasting Diseases.				Tuberculous Diseases.			Erysipelas.	Syphilis.	Rickets.	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i> .)	Convulsions.	Bronchitis.	Laryngitis.	Pneumonia.	Suffocation, overlaying.	Other Causes.
	Certified.	Uncertified.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria : Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea, all forms.	Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i> .)	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh.	Premature Birth.	Congenital Defects.	Injury at Birth.	Want of Breast-milk.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Tuberculous Peritonitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.								
TOTALS—URBAN DISTRICTS.																											
Under 1 week	65	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	3	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	2
1-2 weeks..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2-3 weeks..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
3-4 weeks..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total under 1 month	108	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	61	4	3	..	22	..	..	..	..	6	6	1	..	..	2	5
1-2 months	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	4	1	..	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
2-3 months	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	2	1	1	1	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
3-4 months	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
4-5 months	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..
5-6 months	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	1	..	3	..	1
6-7 months	24	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..
7-8 months	22	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	8	..	..	..	..
8-9 months	16	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..
9-10 months	40	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	9	6	7	..	..	..	..
10-11 months	22	..	..	..	3	..	1	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
11-12 months	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total Deaths under One Year	355	3	..	1	11	1	1	11	35	32	8	67	6	3	1	61	2	6	4	..	1	35	35	..	14	6	22

Births in the year

(legitimate { 2685
illegitimate }

Population.
Estimated to middle of 1905.
94,411.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 1310

Table V.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

TOTALS—WHOLE COUNTY.

District.	Cause of Death.	All Causes.		Common Infectious Diseases						Diarrhoeal Diseases.			Wasting Diseases.				Tuberculous Diseases.			Erysipelas.	Syphilis.	Rickets.	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>).	Convulsions.	Bronchitis.	Laryngitis.	Pneumonia.	Suffocation, overlaying.	Other Causes.	
		Certified.	Uncertified.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria : Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea, all forms.	Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>).	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh.	Premature Birth.	Congenital Defects.	Injury at Birth.	Want of Breast-milk.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica.											Other Tuberculous Diseases.
TOTALS—WHOLE COUNTY.	Under 1 week	161	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	93	10	7	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	..	2	7
	1-2 weeks	42	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	15	2	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	2-3 weeks	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	13	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	2
	3-4 weeks	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Total under 1 month	255	7	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	6	128	12	7	2	49	..	..	..	..	..	24	6	..	..	..	2	17
	1-2 months	54	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	9	2	..	1	16	1	..	1	1	..	7	5	..	..	3	2	1
	2-3 months	51	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	4	1	1	2	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	1	1	1
	3-4 months	41	1	..	..	..	..	2	7	3	1	..	1	..	..	9	..	1	1	..	..	7	5	..	..	1	1	1
	4-5 months	47	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	10	3	1	1	..	..	5	7	..	..	1	1	..
	5-6 months	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	3	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	1	1	2
	6-7 months	49	1	..	2	2	..	3	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	3	1	2	..	14	7	14	..	5	5	3
	7-8 months	39	1	..	3	3	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	..	3	10	5	..	6	..	5
	8-9 months	38	1	..	4	4	1	5	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	2	1	1	8	9	4	1	5	..	2
	9-10 months	57	..	..	2	2	..	3	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	2	2	..	3	4	..	..	7	..	4
	10-11 months	40	..	..	4	4	1	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
	11-12 months	20	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	5
	Total Deaths under One Year	727	14	..	1	16	1	3	26	57	32	15	139	18	7	3	115	9	11	10	1	2	2	6	96	72	2	43	10	44

Population.
Estimated to middle of 1905.
237,018.

Births in the year { (legitimate 6307
(illegitimate

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 3278

TABLE 6. SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORTS, 1905.

Where Leaders (..) are inserted no figures have been given.

SANITARY WORK COMPLETED.	URBAN DISTRICTS.												RURAL DISTRICTS.														
	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Asby Wolds.	Coalville.	Hinckley.	Loughborough.	Market Harborough.	Melton Mowbray.	Quorn.	Shepshed.	Turnston.	Wigston.	TOTALS.	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Barrow-on-Soar.	Belvoir.	Billesdon.	Blaby.	Castle Donington.	Hallaton.	Hinckley.	Loughborough.	Lutterworth.	Market Bosworth.	Market Harborough.	Melton Mowbray.	TOTALS.	TOTALS IN COUNTY.
COMPLAINTS.	20	..	47	..	44	..	38	9	480	10	93	741	26	9	..	49	85	42	14	..	5	15	23	32	..	300	1041
PREMISES, HOUSES, &c.	169	..	9929	..	583	..	762	350	319	350	1078	13650	2340	871	..	350	1205	1408	10	374	980	837	2081	81	700	11237	24887
No. inspected	67	..	1036	12	110	..	..	8	..	14	274	2121	359	119	..	50	337	..	..	139	123	190	59	37	55	1468	3589
Nuisances abated	20	3	30	..	0	..	..	3	2	2	7	67	8	13	..	40	9	19	3	42	42	35	17	39	A	267	334
POOL, DITCH, GUTTER, WATERCOURSE.	10	3	4	..	0	5	..	0	2	2	3	29	8	13	4	27	7	19	3	19	18	35	17	29	..	199	228
Nuisances abated	3	..	50	2	0	..	..	0	2	..	18	75	10	871	..	14	5	..	2	81	..	7	9	4	..	1003	1078
ANIMALS IMPROPERLY KEPT.	1	..	4	2	0	6	..	0	2	..	18	33	8	13	13	4	4	..	2	22	..	6	9	4	..	74	107
PRIVY, URINAL, CESS-POOL, ASHPIT.	460	560	220	46	52	..	..	27	21	175	312	1873	780	871	..	87	293	1136	6	163	980	721	2081	76	300	7494	9367
Nuisances abated	21	8	54	46	52	9	..	8	20	1	46	265	82	70	6	17	160	607	4	56	53	95	118	22	30	1320	1585
DRAINS, DRAIN-TRAPS, &c.	94	500	700	20	36	..	..	500	28	12	290	2180	92	871	..	30	98	508	3	197	980	837	2081	66	13	5893	8073
Nuisances abated	14	6	148	20	36	48	..	6	25	8	76	387	81	28	15	15	54	74	2	64	42	162	109	27	25	698	1085
HOUSE, OR PART THERE-OF OVERCROWDED.	2	..	100	..	13	..	..	0	2	..	1	118	7	468	..	2	10	..	..	8	1	4	K	..	12	502	620
Nuisances abated	4	..	6	..	13	2	..	0	2	..	1	28	3	3	..	2	6	..	..	3	1	3	9	..	2	32	60
SMOKE NUISANCES.	6	..	B	I	E	..	..	0	..	..	1	8	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	17	25
No. of observations	4	..	B	I	E	8	..	0	..	..	1	8	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	13	27
Nuisances abated	4	..	B	I	E	8	..	0	..	..	1	14	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	13	27
OFFENSIVE ACCUMULATIONS.	..	..	971	1	2	..	1	4	10	..	5	994	34	4	..	30	9	38	2	33	30	4	K	9	30	219	1213
Nuisances abated	..	..	971	1	2	14	1	4	10	..	5	1038	30	1	..	30	6	38	2	33	30	4	46	9	30	258	1266
OTHER INSANITARY CONDITIONS.	1	..	80	..	9	..	..	0	..	4	122	216	..	..	..	2	79	..	..	27	9	15	K	4	..	136	352
Nuisances abated	..	..	12	..	9	8	..	0	..	4	122	155	..	..	18	2	61	..	..	24	9	15	157	4	..	290	445
COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.	4	..	3	1	4	2	2	0	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	21
No. registered	48	..	42	6	42	10	D	0	..	..	..	148	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	20	168
No. inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. licensed or registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. in district	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. inspections of premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. established	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. condemned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. closed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. cleansed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. condemned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. closed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. made habitable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of seizures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Houses affected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lots of clothing disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto destroyed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Converted to pails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Converted to w.c.'s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Converted to w.c.'s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Converted to w.c.'s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Converted to w.c.'s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Converted to w.c.'s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Converted to w.c.'s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Converted to w.c.'s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Converted to w.c.'s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Converted to w.c.'s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Converted to w.c.'s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Converted to w.c.'s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

[illegible]

- A. All Sewer Dykes and Tanks Cleaned out where necessary.
- B. Numerous Chimney Fires.
- C. Frequently inspected.
- D. Visited periodically.
- E. Frequently cautioned when found emitting black smoke.
- F. Hundreds.

G. Not known.
H. L.G.B. for Six Parishes.
J. Six New Wells provided.
K. Numerous.
L. Fleckney, Smeeton, and Kibworth.
M. About 26.

LEICESTERSHIRE—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.

TABLE 7.—Total Tenements, and Tenements of less than Five Rooms, distinguishing those occupied by various numbers of Persons, in the Municipal Borough of Loughborough, and in other Urban Districts, 1901.

Note.—The letters M.B., and U.D., respectively denote Municipal Borough, and Urban District.

URBAN DISTRICT.	Rooms in Tenement.	Tenements of less than Five Rooms.	PERSONS PER TENEMENT.											
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (U.D.) ..	1	2	2	14	7	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Tenements—	2	54	25	32	34	34	15	12	9	4	3	3	2	1
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	4	216	6	46	43	41	25	26	18	5	3	3	2	1
436.														
ASBY WOLDS (U.D.) ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Tenements—	2	12	1	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	12	1	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
226.	4	213	10	27	28	33	38	34	20	11	7	3	3	2
COALVILLE (U.D.) ..	1	2	2	7	9	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Tenements—	2	44	16	12	16	13	13	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	66	4	12	16	13	13	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
740.	4	628	29	97	120	123	91	71	55	21	12	5	1	3
HINKLEY (U.D.) ..	1	2	2	26	21	4	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total Tenements—	2	93	35	26	21	4	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	91	17	24	22	9	10	4	2	3	3	3	3	3
551.	4	365	20	76	75	90	45	46	4	7	2	2	2	2
LOUGHBOROUGH (M.B.) ..	1	1	1	34	14	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total Tenements—	2	98	33	34	14	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	145	29	35	17	26	21	10	4	3	3	1	1	1
1,106.	4	861	71	183	196	158	122	66	24	25	14	1	1	1
MARKET HARBOROUGH (U.D.) ..	1	1	1	1	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total Tenements—	2	42	24	8	29	29	11	7	3	1	1	1	1	1
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	143	25	37	29	29	11	7	3	1	1	1	1	1
361.	4	175	20	35	24	39	24	15	11	3	3	1	1	1
MELTON MOWBRAY (U.D.) ..	1	15	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total Tenements—	2	30	18	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	34	6	7	6	2	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1
377.	4	298	15	63	67	45	45	28	16	13	5	1	1	1
QUORNDON (U.D.) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Tenements—	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	16	5	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
110.	4	90	7	25	15	17	5	11	5	3	3	2	2	2
SHEPHERD (U.D.) ..	1	8	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Tenements—	2	19	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	64	14	15	16	9	6	1	2	1	3	1	1	1
377.	4	286	29	51	54	48	42	32	18	8	3	1	1	1
THURMASTON (U.D.) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Tenements—	2	9	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	15	3	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
147.	4	123	13	25	30	16	12	12	7	3	3	1	1	1
WIGSTON MAGNA (U.D.) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Tenements—	2	33	21	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	13	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
356.	4	310	29	55	61	57	41	34	19	7	4	1	1	1

TABLE 8.—Total Tenements, and Tenements of less than Five Rooms, distinguishing those occupied by various numbers of Persons, in Rural Districts, 1901.

RURAL DISTRICT.	Rooms in Tenement.	Tenements of less than Five Rooms.	PERSONS PER TENEMENT.											
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH ..	1	13	10	2	1	15	19	9	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Tenements—	2	170	61	44	29	61	42	30	28	6	8	1	3	2
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	974	47	167	177	151	142	128	77	40	26	14	3	2
BARROW UPON SOAR ..	1	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Tenements—	2	120	47	40	18	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	233	42	55	42	34	30	16	13	1	1	1	1	1
1,469.	4	1,111	96	223	288	179	137	111	57	37	22	7	2	2
BEALVOIR ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Tenements—	2	18	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	86	17	20	15	6	6	5	5	1	1	1	1	1
278.	4	174	11	46	29	29	25	17	5	8	1	3	1	1
BILLESDON ..	1	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Tenements—	2	64	35	18	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	108	19	28	26	17	9	2	5	1	1	1	1	1
545.	4	367	39	77	85	63	30	29	19	14	4	5	1	1
BLABY ..	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Tenements—	2	127	48	40	14	12	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	192	36	46	45	34	12	9	4	2	4	4	4	2
1,299.	4	976	52	186	199	172	151	92	46	39	19	4	4	2
CASTLE DONINGTON ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Tenements—	2	28	14	11	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	128	29	27	29	19	14	7	2	1	7	9	1	1
543.	4	387	49	74	81	67	42	33	21	7	9	8	1	1
HALLATON ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Tenements—	2	34	12	13	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	47	7	9	10	5	6	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
181.	4	100	7	22	17	20	15	10	5	4	4	4	4	4
HINKLEY ..	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total Tenements—	2	87	49	20	11	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	130	26	35	23	16	15	7	5	2	1	1	1	1
899.	4	680	54	144	126	118	104	64	45	16	11	4	1	3
LOUGHBOROUGH ..	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total Tenements—	2	23	12	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	83	18	32	16	6	4	5	2	7	4	4	4	4
347.	4	238	27	48	56	41	23	23	7	7	7	7	7	7
LUTTERWORTH ..	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Tenements—	2	207	113	45	22	12	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	384	50	51	34	22	16	13	11	8	6	6	6	6
1,027.	4	616	71	165	105	99	68	52	37	13	6	6	6	6
MARKET BOSWORTH ..	1	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Tenements—	2	169	70	44	24	17	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	384	55	79	78	63	48	24	25	6	5	1	1	1
1,819.	4	1,259	67	193	206	238	177	144	110	58	39	16	8	3
MARKET HARBOROUGH ..	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total Tenements—	2	48	23	15	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	127	41	30	21	8	9	10	4	3	1	3	2	2
697.	4	520	71	112	97	80	69	42	23	16	5	3	2	2
MELTON MOWBRAY ..	1	24	17	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total Tenements—	2	154	41	43	24	16	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Tenements of less than Five Rooms—	3	361	60	86	74	49	34	35	14	7	1	1	1	1
1,276.	4	757	71	153	154	120	93	73	49	24	11	8	1	1

